

The Struggle is For Land

The NEW AFRIKAN

ORGAN OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA

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BLACK NATION DAY BRINGS UNITY TO RNA

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Trouble in "the Greens"

New Afrika Denounces US Invasion of Grenada!

Editorial

The Best Is Yet To Come!

Over the past five years many important events have signalled the rise of the movement for New Afrikan (Black) freedom and independence in America.

On November 2, 1979, freedom fighter Assata Shakur was liberated from a Clinton, New Jersey prison by soldiers of the Black Liberation Army, three days later over 5,000 New Afrikan (Black) men, women and children marched on the United Nations drawing international attention to the blatant violation of black human rights by the United States Government and by American military and civilian organizations and individuals responsible to the United States Government.

Among the demonstrators on November 5, 1979, were Republic of New Afrika Co-President Dara Abubakari and the late Justice Anwar Pasha of the New Afrikan People Court.

During this demonstration the Vice President of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, Chokwe Lumumba, the chairman of the National Black Human Rights Coalition, Muntu Matsimela, and one of the founders of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, Queen Mother Moore, met with Salim Salim and communicated to him the New Afrikan nations demands for self-determination and the total realization of black human rights. Salim Salim was the president of the United Nations General Assembly at that time. Meanwhile the black human rights demonstrators at the United Nations doorsteps heard a taped message from Assata Shakur proclaiming among other things her support for the independence of the Republic of the New Afrika.



Assata liberated
Nov. 2, 1979.

The remarkable occurrences of November, 1979, were historic steps in the Malcolm X strategy of internalization of the New Afrikan struggle in America. It was Malcolm who called for the elevation of our struggle from a question of civil rights to a question of human rights.

It was appropriate that shortly after the march in November of 1979 that one of the men who had helped provide Malcolm X a forum to deliver his human rights message in the mid-60's was released from the United States Federal Prison at Marion, Illinois. This man was Imari A. Obadele, key organizer and co-founder of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika and one of the Republic of New Afrika's co-presidents. Brother Imari spent seven years in the United States Federal Prisons after an unsuccessful attempt by the United States FBI and Jackson, Mississippi's soldier/cops (police) to assassinate him, Republic of New Afrika Vice President Hekima Ana Kanyama and nine other New Afrikans in a 6:30 a.m. sneak attack on two Republic of New Afrika residences in Jackson on August 18, 1971.

Despite a 300 round assault by this gang of forty American, local and federal soldier cops no New Afrikan was killed or injured in the assault. Alert action on behalf of the New Afrikan Security Foreman saved the lives of seven New Afrikans at one residence and left two of the attackers wounded and one dead. Quick movement by Obadele moments later at another Republic of New Afrika residence prevented gunplay from either side. Co-President Obadele and ten other New Afrikans were taken prisoner and subsequently subjected to various politically motivated charges. They became known as the Republic of New Afrika II. Eight of them including co-president Obadele, were convicted and served long periods of time in prison.

In August of 1982 George Mathews one of the eleven was released from Milan Prison in Michigan. He was the last of the Republic of New Afrika II to be held in prison. Co-president Obadele, Hekima Ana Kanyama, and Wayne X James have recently won releases from United States Federal Parole. The releases of the Republic of New Afrika II have been received as significant victories in New Afrikan Nationalist Communities. On several occasions the Republic of New Afrika, II have been recognized as national heroes in the struggle for New Afrikan liberation. Prior to their releases thousands gathered across the American Empire (USA) carrying their banner and demanding their releases. They were the first in recent years to be recognized and proclaimed as New Afrikan prisoners of war. Importantly, it was during the pre-trial period of the Republic of New Afrika, II case that Republic of New Afrika co-president Imari Obadele drafted the legal argument for diplomatic and sovereign immunity for RNA officers from United States prosecution and incarceration. It was after the RNA II trials that Obadele, outlined the international argument for POW status for Black Liberation Army captives in a document called "The Geneva Convention Complaint".

In 1980 several of the defendants in the Pontiac Brothers trials in Chicago, Illinois filed a pre-trial motion challenging the state of Illinois' jurisdiction over them. The Pontiac Brothers were sixteen black men charged with killing three white prison guards a 1978 prison rebellion in Pontiac, Illinois. If convicted they could have all been executed. Their case was the largest death penalty case in the history of the American civilian court. The POW motion was denied, but 14 black attorneys including RNA Minister of Justice, Chokwe Lumumba, and four white attorneys won the freedom of the Pontiac Brothers with not guilty verdicts and dismissals in May and June of 1981.

Numerous other New Afrikans and some anti-imperialists whites were taken Prisoners of War and Political prisoners following the October 20, 1981 battle of Nyack, New York between the Black Liberation Army's Revolutionary Armed Task Force, and soldier/cops dead, followed shortly after 1.6 million dollars was expropriated by the Black Liberation Army from a Brinks armoured truck at the Nanuet Mall in Rockland County, New York. One armed Brinks guard was killed and one wounded in a gun battle during the expropriation. American soldier/cops recovered the expropriated proceeds and captured three white anti-imperialists, and one black member of the Revolutionary Armed Task Force during the battle of Nyack or shortly thereafter. No New Afrikan casualties were sustained on October 20, 1981.

The aftermath of October 20, 1981, is reported in this edition of the New Afrikan and elsewhere. It is in the aftermath that the United States has launched a counter offensive against the Black Liberation Army and the New Afrikan Independence Movement as a whole. B.L.A. soldier Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata has been assassinated, freedom fighter Sekou Odinga, freedom fighter Abdul Majid and traitor Sam Brown were brutally tortured. The tortured persuaded Brown to betray the movement. Threats of prolonged incarceration and bribes also turned Tyrone Rison and Peter Middleton into United States lackies. Despite the treachery of Brown, Rison and Middleton, the vast



Aquitted
May, 1981.



Nov. 5, 1979 - 5,000 March on U.N.

majority of those tortured, incarcerated, threatened and offered money have remained strong.

Among those seized after October 20, 1981, was Fulani Sunni Ali, Vice-chairman of the RNA People Center Council and her husband renowned revolutionary musician and former RNA leader in Washington, D.C., Bilal Sunni Ali.

Neither Bilal nor Fulani are members of the Black Liberation Army. Both are part of the overground movement to organize New Afrikans for independence. Failing to capture many of the Black Liberation Army freedom fighters the U.S. resulted to arrest and frame-ups of public New Afrikan revolutionary nationalists, some supporters of the black human rights struggle, and some New Afrikans who were friends of movement participants. Six black grand jury resisters, including Fulani Sunni Ali, are presently incarcerated, because of their refusal to collaborate or cooperate with the United States Government in its efforts.

The strength of the grand jury resisters - Fulani Sunni Ali, Jerry Gaines, Shaheem Jabbar, Aisha Buckner, Asha Thornton and Doctor Richard Delaney - has been one of the many factors which has defeated the United States Counter Offensive.

Now released, former grand jury resisters Yassmy Fula, Eve Roshan, and Bernadine Dohren demonstrated similar strength. In fact, Fula spent 18 months in jail without yielding to the USA.

Despite its resolve to criminalize the New Afrikan Independence Movement, the United States Government's prosecution of New Afrikan Freedom Fighters and political leaders have provided a forum for the movement to speak to the masses. Sekou Odinga and Kuwasi Balagoon in their declaration of prisoner of war status, and Fulani Sunni Ali in her demand from diplomatic immunity as a RNA official have challenged the authority of the United States to prosecute or incarcerate the soldiers or officials of the New Afrikan nation.

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In US—Brink's Trial

NEW AFRIKA WINS!



After only three days of deliberation a jury of eight New Afrikans (Blacks) and four whites shocked the United States Government, a United States District Court Judge, and American media by returning not guilty verdicts on twenty two (22) counts of a twenty eight (28) count indictment in the Brinks RICO (Racketeering Influenced Corrupt Organizations) conspiracy trial in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. The trial which lasted five months ended September 2, 1983.

The indictment charged New Afrikan Freedom Fighter Sekou Odinga, Revolutionary New Afrikan artist Bilal Sunni Ali, former Black Panther Jamal Joseph, former Provisional Government Republic of New Afrika worker, Chui Ferguson, white anti-imperialist Sylvia Baraldini and Sister Iliana Robinson.

The allegations against the defendants included charges of killing American soldier/cops and Brinks guards, bank robbery, conspiracy, racketeering, prison escape and accessory after the fact. The charges arise from the November 2, 1979 liberation of Assata Shakur, the October 20, 1981 expropriation attempt by the Black Liberation Army against a Brinks armored truck in Nyack, New York and a series of attacks on Brinks trucks and United States banks between 1976 and 1981 which the FBI credit to the Black Liberation Army.

Bilal Sunni Ali was found not guilty of all five counts brought against him in the indictment. Sekou Odinga was found

not guilty on six counts of Bank Robbery and Murder, but the jury returned guilty verdicts on Odinga and Baraldini for conspiracy and racketeering.

The conspiracy and racketeering counts essentially charged all defendants, except Robinson with waging war against the United States banking institutions, and freeing Assata Shakur. The racketeering statute - designed for the prosecution of Mafia organizations, was utilized in an effort to criminalize the New Afrikan Independence Movement and its supporters.

Jamal Joseph and Chui Ferguson were found not guilty of five counts against them, but were convicted of accessory after the fact. Their convictions were for assisting New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Dr. Mulu Shakur after the October 20, 1981, Nyack incident.

Sister Iliana Robinson was found not guilty of accessory after the fact. This was the only charge brought against her.

The United States Federal Government reportedly has spent 1-1½ million dollars on the prosecution of this case. Meanwhile defense attorneys for Bilal Sunni Ali and Sylvia Baraldini were denied funds to defend their clients. U.S. Judge Kevin Duffy refused to provide funds to the defense of Sunni Ali and Baraldini despite the fact that the defendants are indigent. Sekou Odinga defended himself.

The United States Government's efforts to criminalize the New Afrikan Independence movement were torpedoed by stunning opening and closing

statements by Sekou Odinga and RNA Minister of Justice, Chokwe Lumumba, who represented Bilal Sunni Ali. These statements traced the history and contemporary status of the New Afrikan (Black) Freedom struggle in America. Each also explained the record of United States murder, enslavement and exploitation of New Afrikans generally, and the repression of New Afrikan Freedom fighters in particular.

Susan Tipograph, attorney for Sylvia Baraldini, described the struggle of white anti-imperialists in support of New Afrikan independence and recounted the abuse the United States Government has heaped upon these whites.

Superb testimony from New Afrikan freedom fighter and Prisoner of War Sundiata Acoli, Co-Presidents, Imari Obadele and Dara Abubakari of the Republic of New Afrika and RNA Minister of Foreign Affairs Dr. Kwame Kalimara illustrated the New Afrikan freedom struggle from both underground and overground perspectives. Their testimony moreover exposed various falsehoods in the prosecution's case.

These witnesses contrasted with the traitors Tyrone Rison and Peter Middleton called to testify by the U.S. prosecutor, Rison and Middleton confessed to lying on several occasions.

RNA Foreign Affairs Minister Kwame Kalimara noted that the Provisional Government would make an immediate appeal to the United Nations Security Council Secretary General on behalf of

Sekou Odinga and freedom fighter Kuwasi Balagoon. Brother Kuwasi is now held in Goshen, N.Y. in the State Brinks trial. Both Balagoon and Odinga are declared members of the Black Liberation Army and Prisoners of War. The General Convention and various other international legal documents prohibit the United States from holding freedom fighters in prisons as criminals.

RNA Minister of Justice, Chokwe Lumumba called the trial results a victory. "The jury was misinstructed, intimidated, and misdirected by the United States Judge," said Lumumba. "The mass media and 90% of the propaganda they have consumed for 90% of their lives in America has taught them to oppose their own freedom and that of the oppressed of the world. They have been schooled to support the American Empire. These verdicts came after these jurors have been exposed for a mere five (5) months to the freedom fighters point of view. They are to be commended," Lumumba added.

"The Judge lied to the jury with regard to the obvious political issues at hand. He told them that these matters were the subject of other Court proceedings."

"These issues will be resolved," Lumumba concluded, "not in Court, but on the battle field, because of the refusal of hypocrites in the American Judiciary, and the U.S. government to allow a resolution in a less costly way."

After US—Brink's Defeat

Warrant Issued for RNA Minister of Justice

Visibly shaken by the Brinks case verdicts which freed New Afrikan Musical Artist Bilal Sunni Ali from United States custody and from bank robbery and murder charges, a U.S. District Court Judge lashed out at Ali's attorney and Minister of Justice of the RNA, Chokwe Lumumba. Judge Kevin Duffy issued a bench warrant for Lumumba commanding him to appear to be sentenced for a contempt citation issued against Lumumba months ago by Duffy.

The Judge held the Minister of Justice in contempt in April of 1983, when Lumumba refused to obey Duffy's order to "Sit down and shut up". This order was given at the beginning of trial during jury selection. Over defense objections the Judge had ordered that all jurors names would be withheld from the parties. This was in response to a prosecution motion for an anonymous jury-on the grounds that the defendants or their supporters were dangerous.

Lumumba argued that the prosecution's position was designed to turn the jurors against the defendants, and that the prosecutors had no basis for their request. Lumumba also expressed concern that the jurors were being put in fear by their anonymous jury status. While expressing this concern Lumumba was told by Duffy to "sit down and shut up." Lumumba responded by reminding Duffy of the appropriate manner to speak to their human beings. Duffy held Lumumba in contempt. The courtroom

**Chokwe Lumumba**

broke out into bedlam as U.S. Marshalls reached for Lumumba, but were ward off by Bilal Sunni Ali and others.

At the end of the proofs Lumumba delivered a brilliant closing argument which held the jury spellbound and destroyed the prosecution's case. Concerned by the effects of the Lumumba argument, Duffy attempted to rebut most of it in his closing instructions to the jury. He told the jury to disregard much of what Lumumba and other defense counsel said.

He moreover instructed the jury to disregard the advocacy ability of the attorneys. This was a clear reference to Lumumba's closing argument.

In his closing Lumumba warned the jury that the United States District Judge would come behind him (Lumumba) and attempt to protect the interests of the corrupt United States Government. The jury apparently took heed. The defendants were acquitted of 22 of the 28 counts in the indictment. Sunni Ali (Lumumba's client) was found not guilty of all five counts brought against him.

In a hearing before Judge Robert Sweet held on October 27th, Lumumba and his counsel firmly demonstrated his right by international law to sovereign immunity as Minister of Justice of the RNA (the Black Nation) regardless of whether or not our nation is recognized by the U.S. government. This and all other motions were denied and November 28th was set for Lumumba to be sentenced. The case will be brought before the Court of Appeals. Hundreds of letters from New Afrikan communities, judges and organizations has come forth demanding that this contempt case be dropped and this outrageous vendetta ended. The PG has called upon all New Afrikans and concerned persons to send mail-grams protesting those actions to Kevin Duffy, United States District Judge, Southern District of New York, Foley Square, NY, NY.

FREEDOM FIGHTERS!

A Salute to Three Freedom Fighters From the Provisional Government

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika salutes New Afrikan Freedom Fighter Kuwasi Balagoon and anti-imperialist white freedom fighters Judy Clark and David Gilbert for their correct and courageous stand in the face of illegal proceedings in Goshen, New York.

The declaration of Prisoner of WAR status by Kuwasi Balagoon, a member of the Black Liberation Army, and the declaration of revolutionary political prisoner status by Judy Clark and David Gilbert, members of the Revolutionary Armed Task Force is an occasion of historic dimensions.



Balagoon explained the right to, and the necessity for armed actions by underground New Afrikan Liberation forces like the Black Liberation Army. Judy Clark and David Gilbert outlined their opposition to American imperialism. All three refused to participate in the Goshen proceedings, or to submit to the illegal jurisdiction of the United States Government or the State of New York.

The declarations of these three Freedom Fighters were made amidst a large army of machine-gun toting and pistol packing American soldier/cops.

The American Military presence inside and outside the Goshen Courthouse illustrated the true character of the proceedings. While the American military trained their weapons on the Freedom fighters and their supporters, a trial ritual was conducted by white mob which included Judge David Ritter, the Rockland County Prosecutors office, and twelve jurors. Together this lily-white cast of characters (reminiscent of the white supremacist mobs which convicted the Scott-Boro Brothers, Assata Shakur and Countless other Black Victims, acted out their parts in the Brinks criminal trial masquerade. The American media played its traditional role as the state-kept messenger service. They hoovered about the Goshen military camp, gobbled-up the prosecutions blood and gore tales and spit them out to the public like gospel.

The media begrudgingly reported the Freedom fighters refusal to take part in the performance - never detailing the reasons stated by the freedom fighters themselves, but cynically remarking that the freedom fighters called themselves "revolutionaries" and regarded the October 20, 1981 Brinks expropriation attempt as a revolutionary act. It was as if these messenger boys and girls had

forgotten, that it was F.B.I. functionary Kenneth Walton who first acknowledged that the attack on the Brinks truck in Nyack was the work of revolutionaries. Of course Walton's statements were made in October of 1981 before he knew that freedom fighters who were captured in connection with the expropriation attempt would claim their rights to Prisoner of War status as revolutionary soldiers under international law.

In the final analysis the stand of the Freedom fighters exposed the Goshen masquerade as a military exercise, thinly veiled with court room ritual. The cast of characters in the ritual were essentially a pathetic lot, which spent 3 1/4 million dollars for a mock trial. The prosecution spent millions to stage a case against no opposition. The judge and jury spent millions to make "decisions" which everyone concerned knew they were prepared to make before they spent a dime or spent a day in Court.

After all the time and expense the performance lacked essential parts. There were no defendants, no lawyers to act like they were defending defendants, and no respect for the most trial process.

The only essential role by the Americans in this entire episode was that of the American military, and their role

would have been the same with or without the mock trial productions. It was and is essentially their task to guard the prisoners. Their job is to deprive the Freedom fighters of an opportunity to participate in or support the armed struggle for the independence of New Afrika, and to deprive this struggle of the Freedom fighters participation and support. The U.S. military's primary task is to win the war to defeat New Afrikan revolution.

The purpose of the Goshen masquerade was to criminalize the freedom fighters and to criminalize the New Afrikan independence movement. This was intended to assist the American military apparatus and to make its job easier.

The success or failure of the efforts of the American state and military machine in the Brinks-Goshen affair will be measured with the passage of time.

It is our judgement that there Freedom fighters in Goshen have with a courageous stand stripped an American military operation of its very expensive camouflage. This is why WE salute these three Freedom fighters in Goshen, New York.



Sekou Odinga:

**"I Am a Muslim and a
New Afrikan Freedom Fighter"**

Sekou Odinga is a New Afrikan Freedom Fighter, a Muslim, a citizen of The Republic of New Afrika. After an arrest in 1961, Sekou spent 2 years at Comstock, Great Meadows Prison. While he was there, the New Afrikans rioted inside the prison to protest racist conditions and segregated service and sports facilities. The head sergeant's picture appeared in the paper with the k.k.k. Following the riot, the prison was integrated. It was during his time at Comstock that Sekou first read the political writings of Malcolm X. After being paroled, Sekou joined the organization founded by Malcolm, the Organization of Afro-American Unity.

In 1965, after the assassination of Malcolm X, Sekou founded the Grassroots Advisory Council, a self-help program to raise the educational level of Black people and increase community control over poverty program funds. Two years of this work left Sekou frustrated, and he organized people's militia to demand community control of poverty funds since few grass roots people were getting jobs.

In 1967 Sekou first learned of the Black Panther Party. One year later, he met Bobby Seale, Chairman of the BPP, and helped organize the New York City Panther chapter. 1969 began the F.B.I. COINTELPRO conspiracy against the New York Panthers. In January, the N.Y.P.D. framed Sekou for several shootings and he went underground. He became a consistent target for police harassment and conspiracy. In April came the fabricated Panther 21 indictment and the city-wide sweep of the Panther Party leadership.



Revolutionaries from Harlem, the Bronx and Brooklyn were jailed. Sekou fled and went underground. A short time later, an informer tipped the NYPD and FBI as to Sekou's whereabouts. He was able to escape from a police raid on a Brooklyn apartment and was forced further underground, surfacing in the summer of 1970 in Algiers with the Black Panther Party International Section.

Through the International Section, the Black Panther Party achieved the status of a Liberation Movement and developed relations with Afrikan Liberation Movements - MPLA, SWAPO, FRELIMA, and others - as well as with North Korea, Vietnam, and Eastern European Socialist Bloc countries.

In the mid-1970's, Sekou returned to the U.S. to organize and work with revolutionary forces here, and to help build the Black Liberation Army.

On October 23, 1981, Sekou and Mtayari Shabaka Sundiata were ambushed in a shoot-out with a Queens police task force of the NYPD and FBI. Mtayari was assassinated; Sekou was captured and severely tortured.

Since his arrest, Sekou has maintained a stand of a New Afrikan Prisoner of War, refusing to collaborate in any way with the U.S. government "investigation" of and attack on the New Afrikan Independence Movement. In February, he refused to enter a plea at his arraignment or to cooperate with the judicial proceedings.

In April of 1983 Sekou appeared as his own attorney in the U.S. Brinks RICO Conspiracy Trial in New York City. He once again declared his Prisoner of War status. A federal jury acquitted him of six bank robbery, murder and armed robbery counts the United States Government brought against him, and returned guilty verdicts on conspiracy and racketeering counts. These counts charged him with planning and executing the liberation of Assata Shakur and the expropriation of \$500,000 from a New York Bank. The proceeds were reportedly used for Black children, health care and political causes.

Odinga continues to proclaim his Prisoner of War status. The Provisional Government is calling this matter to the attention of the United Nations' Secretary General.

Fulani was born Cynthia P. Boston on March 6, 1948 in New Rochelle, N.Y. She lived there until the age 16 and attended Blessed Sacrament Elementary School and graduated from eighth grade. For one year she attended Isaac E. Young, Jr. H.S. and graduated. She moved to Boston, Mass. and completed school at St. Joseph Academy in Roxbury.

At age 19 Fulani became a community activist in the Roxbury/Dorchester areas. From 1967-1968 she worked as a community organizer with membership in four local organizations: Blue Hill Christian Center, N.B.A.W.A.D.U. (National Black Anti-War Anti-Draft Union), N.E.G.R.O. (New England Grass Roots Organization) and the Black Panther Party.

In December, 1968, Zenzile Miriam Makeba hired Fulani as a background vocalist and dancer and sometimes featured soloist. She toured Scandinavia, Germany, France and Afrika with Makeba and parts of the U.S.

During a break from tour in 1969, Fulani attended a few meetings of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika and eventually took the oath of allegiance, becoming a citizen-of-record of the R.N.A. From 1969-77 she served the P.G. in various positions of local, regional and national leadership.

In 1971, Sister Fulani, then Consul for the P.G. in Boston, represented the Boston unit at the Peoples Center Council (PCC) meeting and attended Land Celebration Day on R.N.A. land in Bolton, Mississippi. On this land, El-Malik, Fulani married Ahmed Obafemi, I. In August, 1971, she became acting Minister of Information after the attack on the R.N.A. residence and headquarters in Jackson, Miss. in which the National Minister was seized.

Following the arrest of Ahmed and Tarik Sonneybatta at the U.S. Democratic Convention in July, 1972, Fulani reported for work in the National Territory of the R.N.A. Upon completion of N.A.S.F. (New African Security Force) training she transferred from New Orleans to Jackson, Miss. There she worked with Bro. Chokwe Lumumba, Minister of Justice, and the New African Prisoner-of-War Committee and was appointed National



Minister of Information by the then President Imari Obadele, I. She was one of the organizers of N.A.P.O.W. (New African Prisoner of War) Solidarity Day and was a constant visitor of the R.N.A. 11 P.O.W.s held at Parchman Prison (Karim, Addis, Offoga and Hekima) in Miss. She lived in Mississippi until 1974, then returned to Boston and continued P.G. work with the Boston unit. On December 31, 1976 Fulani and Bilal Sunni Ali were married at Muhammad's Mosque 7D in N.Y. She was elected chairperson of the PCC in 1979, and served until November 1981, when she requested a new chairperson be named due to her pending incarceration for civil contempt of the RUCO (Racketeering Influence and Corrupt Organizations) grand jury.

On October 27, 1981, Fulani was seized in a pre-dawn raid and military attack at the home of Jerry Gaines in Byrdtown, Miss. An FBI terrorist gang of over 200 surrounded the town and country house with four tanks and two helicopters, then illegally took her, Jerry Gaines, Alajo Adegbalola and twelve small children in handcuffs to jail. Fulani was the only one charged and held for bank robbery conspiracy in connection with the attempted expropriation of 1.6 million dollars in Nyack, N.Y. on October 20, 1981. Bail was set at 1/2 million (\$500,000) dollars and she was extradited to N.Y.

After nine days in the hole at M.C.C. (Metropolitan Correctional Center) in New York, she was released from custody and charges dropped due to an affidavit (sworn statement) signed by a New Orleans auto mechanic, Charles Duplessis. The affidavit proved that she was a victim of a frame-up and verified her whereabouts on the dates in question. More importantly, it proved that the Sunni-Ali's van was in no condition for a trip over 2,000 miles.

When she was seized the United States Government told the world via media (television, radio, *Newsweek*, *Time* magazine, and others) they had captured a terrorist leader. After failing with their plan (conspiracy to murder her and others) and frame her, they served her with a subpoena on the day of her release to give hair and handwriting samples to a R.I.C.O. grand jury. She has refused since then (1981) to recognize the grand jury as a legitimate body with authority to question any citizen of the Black Nation. She has resisted them and taken the principled stand of non-collaboration, cooperation or compromise several times, and has been found in contempt of court and thrown in jail each time.

The last time was in May of this year. The neo-colonial (negro) judge ordered her thrown back in jail despite her need for medical attention.

Nonetheless, she stood strong and in concert with the other New African grand jury resisters forged a unity that compelled the courts to release all of them save one, Dr. Richard Delaney.

Fulani is free, but the struggle is far from over. On October 19th she was released from political confinement which constitutes a significant victory for the struggle against grand jury repression. Our oppressor makes no laws which citizens of the struggling New African nation are bound to respect. No New African subpoenaed before the enemy's grand juries investigating our people's liberation movement, its organizations or its activities, is bound to say anything at all. Fulani and all the other resisters have sent out a message with a meaning that in this period is not fully understood or appreciated. In coming years, however, as our struggle intensifies and the broad masses of our people assume the driver's seat of the anti-imperialist movement, the heroic resistance of Fulani Sunni Ali and all others who reject collaboration with the U.S. government for freedom and self-determination will have the fighting capacity necessary to defeat the enemy's use of its grand juries to try and "criminalize" our just struggle for national liberation.

Long Live Fulani Sunni Ali!
Release Richard Delaney & Larry Mack!
Defeat the grand jury & U.S. reaction!
FREE THE LAND!

New Afrikan News Scope

Ahmed Obafemi Attacked

Ahmed Obafemi, Co-Chairperson of the National Committee to Defend New African Freedom Fighters, was assaulted by six Orange County, New York soldiers/cops when he refused to rise for the judge in Goshen, New York at a hearing concerning Freedom Fighters arrested in the Brinks case. Ahmed's knee was injured and he and several others who came to his assistance, were charged with various misdemeanors. The charges and the assaults on Ahmed were efforts to force respect for the illegal jurisdiction the Orange County Court has attempted to assert over the New African Prisoners of War and the North American Political Prisoners involved in the Goshen case. No date has been set for hearings on the misdemeanor charges.

Queen Mother Moore Honored July 23, 1983

A crowd of 200 gathered in Addis Ababa, New York to pay tribute to Queen Mother Moore on her 85th birthday.

New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Honored

HARLEM, New York-July 16, 1983. On the birthday of Assata Shakur, the third annual New African Freedom Fighters Day March and Rally was held under the leadership of the National Committee to Defend New African Freedom Fighters.

ARU Explodes Bomb Inside U.S. Capitol

WASH., D.C. — Despite tight security measures the U.S. Capitol was shaken by a powerful bomb blast Nov. 9, 1983 on the same day as congress met to authorize more military aid and troops to war-torn Lebanon, El Salvador and recently invaded Grenada. The Armed Resistance Unit (ARU), according to its communique claiming responsibility for the bombing, stated that this action was taken in solidarity with the just struggles of the people of Central America and the Caribbean. It also was meant to point out the vulnerability of the enemy with no loss of life, as they stated was by design.

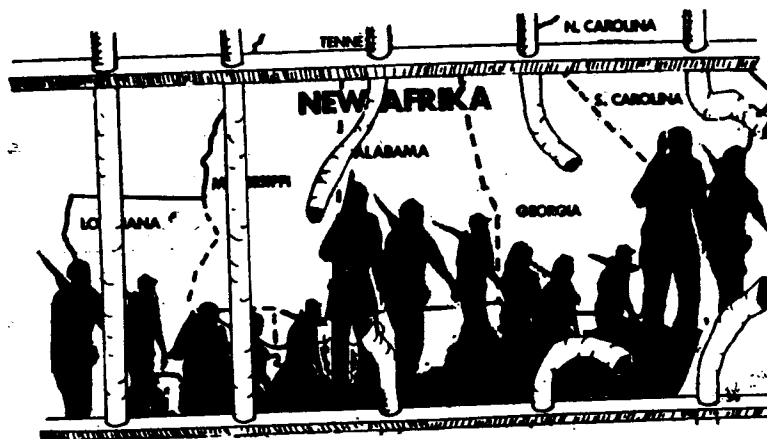
Azanian Freedom Fighters Executed

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika by telegram to the South African Mission condemned the execution of freedom fighters of the African National Congress of South Afrika. Three Azanian freedom fighters were executed by the white supremacist government of South Afrika on June 9, 1983. (See statement p. 13).

Puerto Rican Freedom Fighters Arrested

CHICAGO, ILL.—Four comrades of the Puerto Rican Independence Movement were captured in July, 1983 and charged and alleged to be members of the FALN—an underground army fighting for Puerto Rico's national liberation. Three of them have taken the stand that they are prisoners of war and outside the jurisdiction of the American colonial courts. The other comrade indicted on this impossible crime is under attack because of his revolutionary political beliefs, associations and work as a Puerto Rican independentista.

Inside the Brink's Story...



THE PARTIES

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA (RNA) - A name given to the Black Nation in America in March of 1968. See page for definition.

NEW AFRIKAN - A citizen of the Republic of New Afrika. All Blacks born in America are citizens of the Republic of New Afrika unless they choose otherwise. Many Blacks however have been deprived of knowledge of their New Afrikan citizenship. They have been tricked into the belief that they are citizens of the United States of America. Thousands of New Afrikans are now aware of their New Afrikan citizenship. The numbers of conscious New Afrikans grow constantly.

NEW AFRIKAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT OR NEW AFRIKAN NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT - The Movement to free the people and the land of New Afrika from the United States and its various State Governments.

BLACK ACUPUNCTURE ADVISORY ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA (BAAANA) - Sometimes called the Harlem Acupuncture Clinic or the Clinic, BAAANA was a New Afrikan health care institution located in the middle of Harlem. BAAANA provided medical services for the Harlem Community free or at low cost. Hundreds from New York were treated at BAAANA weekly. BAAANA gained a National and International reputation for its high quality of services and detoxification of drug addicts. Dr. Mthuli Shakur and Dr. Richard Delaney are the founders of BAAANA.

NATIONAL TASK FORCE FOR COUNTERINTELLIGENCE RESEARCH AND LITIGATION - This organization was formed in the mid seventies to investigate, research, and litigate cases in which the FBI and other U.S. government agencies had violated the rights of Black NATIONALIST formations. The Counterintelligence program (COINTELPRO) is a program developed in the 1960's by the FBI for the purpose of disrupting, dividing, discrediting and destroying, the Black Nationalist Movement in America. The Black Panther Party, The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, The Black Liberation Army and numerous other formations and organizations were targets of this program.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEW AFRIKAN FREEDOM FIGHTERS - The Committee organized to defend New Afrikan Freedom Fighters captured in connection with the Brinks case.

BLACK LIBERATION ARMY (BLA) - An underground (secret) army of New Afrikan freedom fighters who use armed struggle to fight for the liberation of BLACKS in America. Many units of the BLA fight specifically for the independence of the Republic of New Afrika from the United States, and support the independence struggles of Afrikans around the world. BLA soldiers wage war against American soldier/cops (police) who kill blacks unjustly, against the American big business institutions which exploit Blacks and help finance the control of the New Afrikan Nation by the United States government, and against drug pushers and other parasites who feed off the misery of New Afrikan communities.

AMERICAN EMPIRE - Another name for what is commonly called the United States of America. Empire properly described the way the American Government, acquired each and every one of the fifty states and several islands which it now controls. These lands were robbed from oppressed nations by the United States or its predecessors. In other words these lands were acquired by American Imperialism which has subjugated the Indian, Mexican, Puerto Rican and New Afrikan Nations.

AMERICAN SOLDIER/COPS - Another name for members of American federal, state and local police. Most often these police forces serve as law officers in white American communities, but as military occupation forces in New Afrikan Communities. One of their jobs is to maintain the white racist colonial order - in other words to insure American national white supremacy. They by force of bullets, blackjacks, jails and prosecutions fight to maintain the white American Governments control over the New Afrikan Nation, and all other non-white nations in the American Empire. This is often done under the pretense of fighting crime. Sixty percent of the person killed by American police each year are Black. Over 80% of the population in major American Prisons are Black, and fifty percent of those "legally" executed in America have been Black. The murder of eleven year old

Clifford Glover in New York, Arthur Miller in New York, Eula Love in Los Angeles and Arthur MacDuffie in Miami are just a few examples of soldier/cop work.



ANTI-IMPERIALIST WHITES - These are revolutionary whites, like the historical John Brown, who have committed themselves to the destruction of American exploitation and control over oppressed nations. In particular some have committed themselves to fight to destroy the United States white supremacist control over the New Afrikan Nation, and to organize other white people to work for the same. Anti-imperialist whites understand the difference between supporting the New Afrikan Independence Movement and interfering with it. They are not involved in New Afrikan Independence formations, and do not involve themselves in work in the New Afrikan Communities. These whites believe that only a strong New Afrikan Independence Movement will eventually create the conditions to allow for a total American Revolution which organizes white American masses against the corrupt capitalist government of the United States of America.

MAY 19th COMMUNIST ORGANIZATION - An organization of white Anti-Imperialists based in New York City. It is an above ground public organization which has supported Afrikan independence struggles in America and on the Afrikan continent.

REVOLUTIONARY ARMED TASK FORCE (RATF) - A joint military task force organized and led by the BLA. The ratf enlisted Blacks and Anti-imperialist whites in its membership for tactical and strategical purposes. The whites infiltrated the Klu Klux Klan and various American business and police institutions. The RATF supplied important intelligence to the BLA. According to the US/FBI Anti-Imperialists whites also rented cars, vans, and trucks for the BLA and provided the BLA with drivers to camouflage BLA revolutionary actions, and to prevent the detection and capture of BLA soldiers during military missions.

THE BRINKS CASE

THE BATTLE OF NYACK

On October 20, 1981 a military battle erupted in Nyack New York between soldiers of the Black Liberation Army and members of its Revolutionary Armed Task Force, and soldier/cops of the Nyack, New York Police department. Two soldier/cops were killed. Another was wounded. No BLA fatalities occurred, but one Black, Sam Brown, and two White members, David Gierl, and Judith Clark of the Revolutionary Task Force were captured, and one other White-Anti-imperialist named Kathy Boudin was arrested at the scene of the battle. An unknown number of BLA Soldiers of unknown identities escaped from the scene after outshooting the soldier/cops. One point six (1.6) million dollars expropriated by the BLA from a Brinks Armored truck at the Nanuet Mall a short time before the Battle at Nyack was recovered by the American soldier/cops.

THE BRINKS EXPROPRIATION ATTEMPT

A communique released by the BLA in November of 1981 acknowledged that the 1.6 million dollars was expropriated from the Brinks truck in the Nanuet Mall by the BLA, and its Revolutionary Armed Task Force. The Communique noted that intelligence work of the RATF had revealed cooperation between FBI, white civilian armies and big business tycoons in the escalation of racist violence against unarmed elements of the New Afrikan population. The Communique cited the Buffalo, New York killings in which Black men's hearts were cut from their chests, the Atlanta child murders and numerous other incidents as evidence of a trend of racist murders. The Communique pointed out that the expropriated funds were intended to assist the New Afrikan Communities in financing their defense and survival needs. The Communique noted that the BLA soldiers and RATF members were not terrorists but freedom fighters. It noted that BLA had never attacked unarmed civilians, or children, or partook in any actions against the New Afrikan or American people. The Communique urged young New Afrikans-driven to crime by economic and social conditions to abandon their acts against the population and to turn toward the multinational American capitalists to take what they need. The Communique called for independence for the Black Nation, and pledged that their would be no Black holocaust. (The holocaust the BLA was referring to was suspected plans of white supremacists to murder large segments of the Black population.)

TORTURE AND MURDER OF FREEDOM FIGHTERS

Immediately after his capture on October 20, 1981 Samuel Brown was beaten into unconsciousness. After he recovered he was transferred, to the Rockland jail where he was beaten continuously for 14 days. Later he was transferred, Otisville Federal prison in New York where he was isolated, deprived of a lawyer of his choice, drugged, and denied visitation by friends. He was a psychologically and physically terrorized by FBI agents at Otisville. During

cont. p

A War of National Liberation Disclosed



Jamal Joseph & Chui Ferguson

course of the beatings a bone was fractured in Brown's neck. He went nearly four months without proper medical treatment, or any operation to repair the damage. The torture eventually turned Brown into a traitor. He signed statements which led to the arrest and persecution of numerous New Afrikans who had no part in the October 20, 1981 BLA action.

On October 23, 1981 Freedom Fighter Mitayari Shabaka Sundiata was shot and killed, as he laid unarmed and defenseless, by New York soldier/cop Irwin Jacobson. At the same time Freedom Fighter Sekou Odinga was captured. His seizure and Sundiata's murder occurred at the end of an automobile chase. They were chased and shot at by numerous soldier/cops of New York police terrorism squad.

After his capture Odinga was beaten until his pancreas was ruptured, his head was flushed in a toilet, and his body was burned with cigarette butts. Despite this torture he refused to collaborate with his torturers. He spent nearly five months in the hospital, requiring intravenous feeding.



Basheer Hameed & Abdul Majid

Abdul Majid was later captured in Philadelphia and charged with participation in the Brinks incident. He was finally charged along with Basheer Hameed (s/n Jimmy York) with the killing of a New York soldier/cop in a battle in New York in April of 1981. The Brinks charges against Abdul were eventually dropped, but at the time of his arrest soldier/cops beat Abdul severely causing a head injury which required 42 stitches.

BIRDTOWN ASSAULT

On October 27, 1981 at 6:00 AM approximately 200 soldier/cops from the FBI and other federal soldier/cop agencies assaulted Fulani Sunni Ali, Vice Chairwoman of the RNA People's Center Council, Jerry Gaines, mother of eight. Fulani's 62 year old father, Alajo Adegbalola, and twelve children. The U.S. troops were armed with tanks, high powered weapons, pistols, helicopters and various other weapons of war. They arrested everyone present, including the children. They handcuffed everyone except the smallest babies, whom they didn't have handcuffs small enough to fit. The children ranged in ages from 9 months to 13 years old. Jerry Gaines, Alajo Adegbalola and the children were eventually released. Fulani was transferred with a massive show of military force to New York and charged with conspiracy in the Brinks case. The United States was forced to drop these charges when an auto repairman in New Orleans verified that Sister Fulani was in New Orleans at the time the FBI claimed she was involved in the Brinks incident in New York State.

GRAND JURY RESISTORS

Fulani has now been incarcerated for refusal to collaborate with the United States Grand Jury in its attempt to criminalize, discredit and crush the New Afrikan Independence Movement. Her incarceration has left her six children without their mother or father for many months. Bilal Sunni Ali, Fulani's husband was also incarcerated and falsely charged with participation in pre-October 20, 1981 armed actions of the BLA. Jerry Gaines, Yasmyn Fula, Shaheem Jabbar, Dr. Richard Delaney, Asha Sundiata, and Asha Buckner are all New Afrikan resistors who have refused to collaborate with the United States Government. Yasmyn is a former worker in the National Task Force for Cointelpro Litigation and Research. Asha and Yasmyn are the mother of one child. Asha was a patient at the Black Acupuncture Advisory Association of North America (BAAANA). Dr. Richard Delaney is one of the founders of the Association. Shaheem Jabbar is a long time participant in the New Afrikan Independence Movement, and a carpenter who contributed to construction work at BAAANA in 1979-80. Shaheem is also a former professional athlete.

Anti-imperialist whites previously held as grand jury resistors include Eve Rosahn, Dr. Alan Berkman and Bernadine Dohrn.

Two years after this RICO grand jury was impaneled all the grand jury resistors are free except for Larry Mack and Dr. Richard Delaney.

DENIAL OF RIGHT TO COUNSEL

For months Fulani Sunni Ali was denied the right to have RNA-Minister of Justice and Attorney Chokwe Lumumba represent her. Lumumba was denied permission to practice in New York because he was an officer of the Republic of New Afrika. The order barring Lumumba was sought by the U.S. and signed by Judge Irving Ben Cooper. It was obviously illegal and unprecedented.

Ultimately the U.S. attorney retreated from its opposition to Lumumba after numerous organizations, lawyers and judges came to Lumumba's aid. Lumumba eventually undertook the representation of Fulani Sunni Ali, and Bilal Sunni Ali, in United States Federal Court, and Sekou Odinga in the Rockland County New York Brinks Case. He also represented Sam Brown in February and March of 1982. He was instrumental in stopping the FBI torture of Brown, before Brown turned traitor.

KUWASI BALAGOON CAPTURED

New Afrikan Freedom Fighter Kuwasi Balagoon was captured in December, 1981 in New York City. Kuwasi is a former Black Panther who has been underground fighting Capitalist money changers, dope dealers and soldier/cops for more than ten years. The state of New York charged him with participation in the Brink's expropriation at Nanuet Mall, and the Battle of Nyack. Throughout the ritual trial with its all-white judge, jury and prosecutor, Kuwasi maintained his stance as a prisoner of war.

TYRONE RISON TURNS TRAITOR

In February of 1982 Tyrone Rison was arrested in Portal, Georgia. Rison and his wife were charged with the robbery of a Portal Bank in December of 1981. Rison pleaded not guilty and remained in jail until September of 1982. It was at this time, according to Rison, that he decided to betray the New Afrikan Independence Movement and the Black Liberation Army. He became a witness for the U.S. government in exchange for a deal for his wife and himself.

BAAANA INVADED

On March 26, 1982 FBI agents and New York soldier/cops invaded the BAAANA Acupuncture clinic in Harlem, New York. Several of the workers of BAAANA were subpoenaed to the Grand Jury. The Clinic was ransacked, files stolen, and occupants intimidated at gun point.

The invasion of the clinic brought out cries and outrage nationally and internationally. BAAANA enjoyed considerable support because of its long history of service to the New Afrikan Community and the international medical profession.

PETER MIDDLETOWN TURNS TRAITOR

On the day BAAANA was invaded, Peter Middleton a resident at the clinic and an employee of it, betrayed the clinic and everyone in it, in exchange for FBI promises not to prosecute him for his drug dealings, and a promise of cash payment.

Middleton prior to the FBI invasion had acquired a heavy cocaine habit. He had begun to steal money from the clinic to support his habit. When the FBI arrived they were aware of Middleton's drug habit, because of phone messages intercepted by a FBI wiretap.

Middleton's betrayal of the New Afrikan Independence Movement and BAAANA is highlighted by his treachery toward Dr. Mtuhi Shakur. Dr. Shakur trained Middleton in acupuncture, provided him with a home when he, Middleton had no place to live, gave him money to live on, and collected money to finance the funeral for Middleton's mother when she died.

Middleton has repaid Dr. Shakur's acts of consideration by implicating him in the October 20, 1981 expropriation attempt, plotting with the FBI for Shakur's capture, and generally discrediting Dr. Shakur's name with a host of slanderous lies on the witness stand in the Brinks RICO conspiracy trial in U.S. Federal Court in New York City. At the time of his June, 1983 appearance in the trial, Middleton had already received eight thousand (\$8,000.00) dollars from the FBI for his spineless collaboration. He is still on the FBI payroll, receiving at least twelve hundred (\$1,200.00) dollars per month.

JAMAL JOSEPH, CHUI FERGUSON ARRESTED

On March 26, 1982 at the same time BAAANA was under attack, American soldier/cops stormed the homes of Jamal Joseph and Chui Ferguson. Both were taken into United States custody and charged with federal conspiracy, Bank Robbery, violation of the RICO (Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organizations) Statute and felony murder. When his house was invaded, Jamal's pregnant wife was thrown to the floor by FBI agents, and a foot of one of the agents was placed in her back. Jamal is a former Black Panther and a friend of Mtuhi Shakur. He was also a patient at BAAANA. Charges against him were filed when he refused to collaborate in the FBI's case against Mtuhi and other New Afrikan activists.

Chui is a former worker for the Provisional Government, and a student of acupuncture at BAAANA. The key witness against Jamal and Chui produced in trial up to the present time is Peter Middleton. His testimony was thoroughly discredited on Cross examination by Jamal and Chui's Attorney's, Billy Mogulescu and Jessie Berman. Under questioning by these lawyers, Middleton was forced to admit lying numerous times under oath and in various interviews with the FBI.

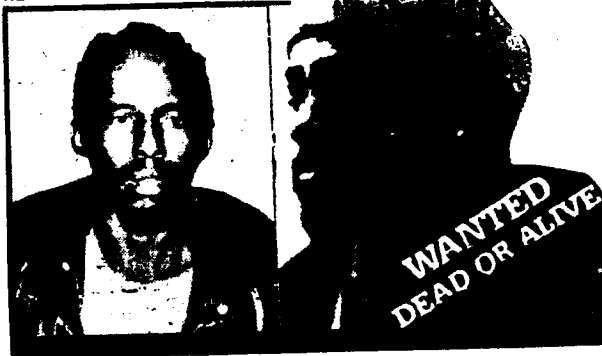
ILLIANA ROBINSON AND SYLVIA BARALDINI ARRESTED

Sometime after March of 1982 Sister Illiana Robinson was arrested and charged with accessory after the fact in the Brinks expropriation attempt. Illiana is a friend of Jamal's and also a client at BAAANA. She was primarily charged based on the suspect testimony of Peter Middleton. She was alleged to have assisted in medical care and transportation of some of the RATF Freedom Fighters after the Battle of Nyack. In the recent RICO Trial Illiana's lawyer Larry Stern demonstrated in his cross-examination of Middleton that Middleton's testimony against Illiana Robinson was a product of FBI suggestion. Middleton's statement against Illiana only resulted after prolonged interrogations by the FBI over a three month period of time. Essentially Middleton made up stories which he believed would please the FBI, and filled in the names of real persons in an effort to give his stories the appearance of credibility.

In similar fashion Sylvia Baraldini a leading member of the May 19th Communist Organization, and a white Anti-Imperialist spokesperson of May 19th, was brought into the Brinks conspiracy trials by traitor Tyrone Rison. Sylvia's inclusion in the case is also an obvious attempt to dismantle the May 19th Organization.

Rison testified that Sylvia did reconnaissance work for the Revolutionary Armed Task Force, and assisted in transportation of BLA freedom fighters on several missions. Under cross

cont. p. 8



Peter Middleton and Tyrone Rison have been banished from the New Afrikan (Black) nation, stripped of their Afrikan names and declared traitors by the RNA People's Center Council [PCC].

cont. from p. 7

examination by Attorney Susan Tipograph it was revealed that Baraldini was actually in Afrika on one of the occasions Rison placed her in the New York area doing RATF work. It was also revealed on cross examination of Rison by Tipograph that Rison while a soldier in the United States Army in the 1960's had skinned a Vietnamese woman alive.

BILAL SUNNI ALI KIDNAPPED IN BELIZE

In the fall of 1982 Bilal Sunni Ali, revolutionary New Afrikan Musician, and political activist was kidnapped in Belize City, Belize by the Secret police of that country. The Belize police transferred Bilal into the hands of the U.S. FBI after his illegal arrest. No hearing was held to determine whether Bilal could legally be sent to the American Empire. The Belize police according to informed source in Belize were paid by the FBI for Bilal.

The FBI charged that Bilal participated in an armed action against a Brinks truck in the Bronx in June of 1981. The only witness that placed Bilal in this incident was Tyrone Rison. His stories regarding Bilal's alleged participation are both inconsistent and absurd. In one of his stories Rison places Bilal over fifty yards from the Bronx Brinks truck at the point of the attack. Yet Rison stated that it was Bilal's job to "freeze" the Brinks guards as they got out of the truck. A very difficult feat to achieve from a fifty yards distance. In another story Rison placed Bilal on Buckner Avenue at the time of the action. Buckner Ave. was miles away from the Brinks truck's location on Boston Road. Rison finally placed Sunni Ali at a location near the incident on Boston Road. But another prosecution witness who was situated at that very point during the incident, testified on cross examination by Chokwe Lumumba that he saw no one meeting Bilal's description at the location in question.

The U.S. government's persistence in pursuing Bilal Sunni Ali despite the absence of any significant evidence was apparently motivated by their need to justify their October 27, 1981 200 troop military raid on Bilal's wife, Fulani Sunni Ali, Jerry Gaines, Alajo Adegbalola and twelve children. It is no doubt also intended to ease the embarrassment the U.S. Attorney experienced when forced to dismiss charges against Fulani Sunni Ali. Bilal's prosecution was meant not only to cripple his work in the New Afrikan Independence Movement, but as a means of justifying the continued Grand Jury harassment and incarceration of Fulani Sunni Ali. It is also utilized to disrupt the entire Sunni Ali

INEXILE

New Afrikan Freedom Fighters Nehanda Abiodun, Mtulu Shakur, and Assata Shakur are still being hunted by the United States soldier/cop forces.

Mtulu Shakur is a Doctor of Acupuncture, a former worker and leader of the Provisional Government, Republic of New Afrika in the early 1970's and a co-founder of the National Task Force for CoinTELpro Research and Litigation. He has a vast history of contributions to the New Afrikan Independence Movement. The FBI charges that Mtulu was a leader in a unit of the BLA called the family. The FBI credit the family with a string of armed actions against Brinks Trucks and Banks and with the Liberation of Assata Shakur.

Nehanda Abiodun is a former editor of the NEW AFRIKAN. She was also a student at BAAANA, and is the mother of a son and a daughter. The FBI alleges that she was a new recruit of the BLA and assisted in several actions.

Assata Shakur is the famed BLA soldier who waged war against drug dealers and killer soldier/cops in the early 1970's. She was captured in 1973 on the New Jersey Turnpike. She was shot when captured. Her hands were in the air when the soldier/cops shot her. She survived the incident however and was found not guilty of various robbery and murder charges by New York Juries on over five occasions in the 1970's. Several other cases against her were dismissed. She was sent to New Jersey however and convicted of murder of a New Jersey state soldier/cop killed during her 1973 capture. An all white Jury convicted her in the New Jersey case. She was sentenced to life plus years in prison. It was on November 2, 1979 that the New Afrikan Independence Movement won a major victory with her escape.

THE TRIALS

The U.S. government and the State of New York have orchestrated a number of criminal indictments in its efforts to criminalize the New Afrikan Independence Movement, its freedom fighters, its political activists and artists, and its supporters. In some instances the Empire has captured BLA or RATF soldiers and are prosecuting them as criminals. In most cases they have seized non soldiers and political activists and have forged trumped-up charges against them. Like in Vietnam, failing to capture the Army the U.S. attempts to destroy the civilian population.

In Goshen, New York the attempted trial of freedom fighters Kuwasi Balagoon, David Gilbert and Judith

declared Prisoner of War status. He is a BLA soldier. David and Judith have declared themselves political prisoners and North American Revolutionaries. They are RATF soldiers. All three, and Sekou Odinga (who was recently severed from the Goshen case), have rejected the jurisdiction of the United States and New York courts. The freedom fighters in Goshen were charged with bank robbery and murder. Their stands, however, have clearly brought to the forefront the political issues. The trial proceed without them, before a lynch-mob jury which prearranged convictions of all three freedom fighters.

Their absence from legal proceeding and their statements have highlighted the true character of the proceedings and the existence of the WAR of New Afrikan Liberation in America, thus they have already defeated American efforts to criminalize the case.

In U.S. Federal Court in Manhattan New Afrikan freedom fighter Sekou Odinga likewise took a Prisoner of War stance. He articulated his position clearly to the jury and the Judge at the beginning of the Federal RICO Conspiracy trial. He skillfully used the traitors to underscore the contributions of the Black Liberation Army (i.e., health care, contributions to Afrika, contributions to political prisoners, to children programs etc.) He also in his questioning led, the traitors to concede their own treachery, and highlighted the War between the United States and the New Afrikan BLA.

RNA Minister of Justice Chokwe Lumumba, who defended Bilal Sunni Ali also underscored political issues in his cross examination of the traitors. In his cross examinations the purposes of New Afrikan Independence Movement have been disclosed. The commitment to black self-determination, love of Afrikans and humanity, and endless work by political activists, health care workers, artists, legal workers and others has come to light.

Odinga and Lumumba also brought to light the murder of Black Panther Fred Hampton and Mark Clark, and other barbaric assaults on the Movement and the Black population by the United States Government and American governments.

All attorneys in the trial including Lumumba and his co-counsel Attorney Lynn Stewart raised serious doubts with regard to the United States Attorney's evidence.

The testimony of key prosecution witnesses were literally destroyed. Rison and Middleton were exposed as paid, bribed and intimidated liars whose commitment to self preservation knows no limits. Not only have the accuracy of the testimony against those on trial been put in doubt, but the basic character and credibility of the prosecutions key witness have been laid to waste.

In this trial Sekou Odinga, Bilal Sunni Ali, Jamal Joseph, Chui Ferguson and Sylvia Baraldini were charged with Racketeering, and conspiracy to commit bank robberies, Assata Shakur's prison escape and concealment of these alleged crimes. Illiana Robinson was charged with accessory after the fact. The trial ended September 3, 1983. The jury returned not guilty verdicts on 22 of 28 counts. Bilal and Illiana were acquitted on all counts.

Write to our Freedom Fighters:

Kuwasi Balagoon
83-A-6216
Attica C. F.
Attica, N.Y. 14011

BRONX BRINKS CASE, QUEENS CASE

The State of New York has charged Kuwasi Balagoon with the June 2, 1981 armed action against the Bronx truck in the Bronx. This case has not been scheduled for trial.

In Queens, Sekou Odinga is charged with attempted murder of a gang of soldier/cops who murdered Mayari Shabaka Sundiata and who attempted to murder Sekou on October 23, 1981. Sekou is essentially charged with shooting at soldier/cops who were shooting to kill him. This case also is not scheduled for trial at this time.

Abdul Majid and Basheer Hameed (a/n: James York) were first charged with the murder of a policeman and the attempt murder of his partner in April, 1981 after a massive FBI—police manhunt. The jury were forced to enter a confusing compromise verdict-guilty of attempted murder of a civilian and not guilty on the murder charge. In a second trial on the murder charge the jury came in 8 to 4 for acquittal and judge ruled the case a mistrial on the pretext of one white juror who complained of being tired of deliberating, even though there were several alternates available to take her place. Attorneys for the brothers, Randy MacGlocklin, Vernon Mason and William Kuntler are attempting to appeal the results of the first trial.

Kathy Boudin and Sam Brown, whose cases were separated from the freedom fighters last June, are in the process of jury selection. They are being tried together on charges stemming from the October 20, 1981 actions. Boudin's attorneys, Leonard Weinglass and Martin were unable to get a change of venue or have her case severed from Sam Brown's.

Legal support has been given to various POW's and Political Prisoners in the present case by a number of attorneys. Those attorneys include Brother Tarif Salim, Brother Alton Maddox, Sister Evelyn Williams, Sister Jill Elijah, Sharon Flood and Judith Holmes.

The Brinks Case creates serious problems for the United States Government. The USA has always tried to conceal the existence of its war against the Black Nation in America, and the Nations' struggle of National liberation against it. Although the United States tries desperately to still cloak this War in America under criminal charges, the brave stands of the freedom fighters, political prisoners and grand jury resisters have seriously crippled attempts to criminalize the case. The War has been exposed.

As the U.S. Empire has always feared, its exposure is just a few steps before the Empire's defeat. The Brinks Story is a message which the New Afrikan Masses will never forget.

FREE THE LAND!!



See p. 13 for other addresses.

4,000 COME TOGETHER!

BND Conference Declared Overwhelming Success

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika has declared the first annual Black Nation Day Conference and celebration an unqualified success.

March 25-27, 1983 over 4,000 New Afrikans (Blacks born in the U.S.) participated in this series of forums, rallies and workshops which lasted over a three day period.

The weekend was an overwhelming success because it demonstrated the resurgence of national consciousness of the Republic of New Afrika as a nation and the growth of the provisional government of the Republic of New Afrika as a viable organized entity. It was successful also because it drew together Black leaders from almost every major organization seeking justice and self-determination for Black people. Many well-known figures actively participated in reaffirming the 'live and well' status of the RNA.

Sister Dara Abubakari, the first elected woman president of the RNA presided over the affair while Bro. Imari Obadele, the second elected president, participated by giving a major address.

The three day conference was designed to produce a plan of action for each major area of Black life and independence. Each workshop was geared toward creating and implementing solutions to our problems in the near future. This was also accomplished. High quality participation accounted for much of this success. Ben Chavis, Stokely Carmichael, Amiri Baraka, Jamil Amin (H. Rap Brown), and Rev. Charles Koen were among those who gave valuable presentations that contributed to the overall success of the venture. The areas covered by workshops included: youth organizing women; Afrikan Liberation movements (featuring Kwame Toure, formerly Stokely Carmichael); political action; prisoners of war and community survival. Health and Education were also discussed, as were Black workers.

The conference highlights included the Black Nation Revival held Friday March 25 and featuring Chokwe Lumumba and Louis Farrakhan as key speakers along with Louis Farrakhan as key speakers along with Frank Reid from Los Angeles, California. A self-determination forum held Saturday evening brought insights from representatives of both national and international liberation movements. A Saturday evening Freedom Sounds Concert featured a surprise performance by Leon Thomas. Other outstanding performing groups such as AMEN Ra, Harold McKinney, Akoben, Sam Sanders and Visions and the Samaritans also kept the crowd on its feet that evening. Sundays concluding activities began with a Nation Day Rally at which Sister Dara Abubakari and Bro. Imari Obadele gave major presentations. Ben Chavis, Amiri Baraka and Ahmed Obafemi also gave rousing addresses. All activities were concluded Sunday evening with the RNA Founders' Dinner, which climaxed with the presentation of awards for New Afrikan Freedom Fighters, Prisoners of War, Founders of the Provisional Government and to the Elders of the Republic. Queen Mother Moore and Anwar Pasha (Poppa Wells) received the latter awards for their long records of service to the struggle. Others both living and deceased also received awards in recognition of their contributions and sacrifices for freedom. Over 400 persons attended this inspiring event.

The Black Nation Day conference marked a new day for the modern Black Liberation struggle. From this point forward we can expect to see more unified, more determined and more visible active involvement in day to day struggle toward freeing the Black Nation. The conference was more successful than even the enemies of the RNA could have expected. It showed that people are ready to stand and fight right now.

Most activities were held in Wayne State University. The Black Nation Revival took place at Hartford Memorial Baptist Church where the Wings of the Morning Inspirational Choir and the Black Christian Nationalist/Nationeers Choir provided music that complimented the occasion.

Re-Unification Meeting Held for Black Nation

At a conference in Atlanta, Ga., on July 2, 3, 4, 1983 Black Nationalist from across the country gathered to reunify, rededicate and recharge themselves in order to escalate the struggle for an independent Black Nation in the Western Hemisphere, and to reunify the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika.

On August 13, 14, 1983 representatives from Detroit, New York, District of Columbia, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Boston met in Brooklyn to finish the business of the re-unification meeting which was necessitated by a split between New Afrikan workers and officials which plagued the Provisional Government for five years.

The People's Center Council (PCC) meetings of the Republic of New Afrika are held at least twice per year, but this meeting was special because of its emphasis on reunification as well as re-commitment to winning the battle for land, reparations and independence for Blacks born in the United States. Co-Presidents, Bro. Imari Obadele and Sis. Dara Abubakari attended the meeting, both giving statements of unity and cooperation which set the tone for the entire conference.

"WE need Unity," urged Co-President Dara Abubakari, who resides in New Orleans, La., "WE need principled Unity first between Black individuals and organizations inside the Nationalist Movement and also with Black people who have never heard or thought about us having our own independent nation. This is the only way we're going to get our freedom!", she declared.

Another rousing message was delivered by Co-President Imari Obadele, "This is an historic occasion because it is rare that Black groups who go through times of internal and external upheaval can come together in unity and still forge ahead! WE are the first to do this and there are major plans in progress for the future."

The conference was highlighted with reports on the work in various states and cities and a taped message from New Afrikan citizens who were incarcerated as a result of their refusal to cooperate with the grand jury in the Brinks case. Sister Fannie Sams AM



Crowd listens at Black Nation Day Rally.



Minister Louis Farrakhan joins in Oath to the Black Nation after his featured speech.



● RNA Co-Presidents Imari Obadele, I & Dara Abubakari receive award from Detroit city councilman Clyde Cleveland.

and Jerry Gaines told of how the U.S. government has furthered its campaign of harassment against them by charging them with conspiracy based on their forthright stand of non-cooperation. Copies of the statement given by Freedom Fighter Sekou Odinga were also disseminated at the meeting, while general support for all those in and out of U.S. institutions, who fight for Black freedom was proclaimed.

The highly-spirited meeting included the election of national officers and ministers.

The re-unification meeting was a success. All Provisional Government workers and officials pulled together. Support was pledged to the freedom fighters in the Brinks case, the RNA New City Project in Philadelphia was continued, and a statement on an independent BLACK Foreign Policy was developed. This statement essentially demands release of BLACK Soldiers from U.S. wars against oppressed people and revolutionary forces in Latin America, Asia, and Afrika. The statement also demands recognition of Prisoner of War Status for armed New Afrikan liberation fighters captured in the war between the United States and New Afrika.

The next RNA People's Center Council meeting will occur in the weekend of November 24-27, 1983. For further information contact:

People's Center Council
NKECHI TAIFA, Chairwoman
P. O. Box 6403
Washington, D.C. 20009

National Movement Grows

Leading figures from the fifties to the 1980's were among the many speakers that enriched the 15th Anniversary of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika.



Robert Williams, first President of the PG-RNA, gives keynote address at the Founder's Dinner.



Jamil Al Amin (H. Rap Brown) speaks at Black Nation Day Spiritual Revival.



Rev. Ben Chavis: "We need Victories," was the message at the BND Rally.



Pili Michael Simanga delivers presentation to BND Self-Determination Forum.



Ahmed Obafemi, I speaks before Black Nation Day Rally for Unity and Struggle.



Rev. Charles Koen, Cairo, Illinois, calls for Economic Development.



Rev. Frank Reid, III, Los Angeles, California, calls for Unity at BND Revival.

From National Consciousness

† Black Nation Day Conference



Adewole Umoja: "Self-determination —A right and a struggle."



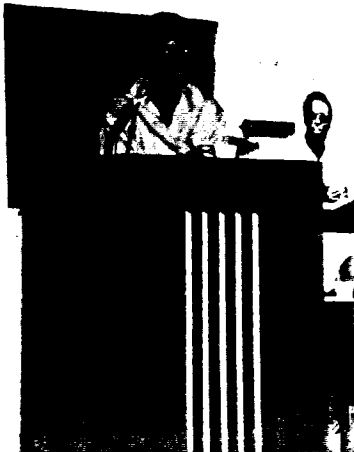
Abayomi Husam Abdul Karanja (s/n: Larry Guy), Battle Creek, Michigan, receives an RNA—11 Award.



Dr. Bahati Ayo delivers presentation on New Afrikan Women.



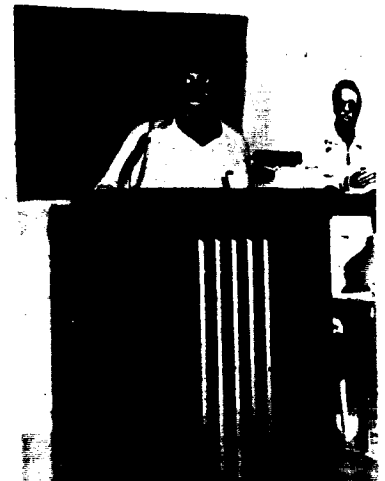
Kwame Toure (AAPRP) addresses Afrikan Liberation Workshop at BND Conference



Aneb House, BND Self-determination Forum moderator.



Serge Mukendi spoke for the Congolese National Liberation Front (FLNC).



Molefe Mafole of the Pan-Afrikan Congress of Azania gave solidarity.

Arm the Spirit Statement To BND Conference, March 25-27

Brothers and Sisters,

ARM THE SPIRIT, the paper of the New Afrikan Prisoners of War held in Amerika's klancentrated camps greet you all with love and solidarity. This 15th anniversary of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika brings together some of the well-known leaders of our New Afrikan Independence Movement. Many more would like to have come, but were unable to book flights out of the kamp....

We might even like to say "Stay here until you forge one organization capable of leading our struggle for land and liberation", but remembering how a lot of us got behind bars from judges instructing juries to deliberate until they reach a verdict (guilty), we think that would not be wise.

However, we say this: ours is a small movement growing smaller because so many splinter groups are pulling in opposite directions. Against the wishes of our people, who are crying out for unity...an end to the disarray characterizing our movement today.

ARM THE SPIRIT is very happy to see the promotion of the Black Nation at this conference, and so many leaders of different nationalist organizations; brothers and sisters who are widely respected by our people, participating in the promotion of our Nation. May we take this as a long overdue, but serious effort to repudiate organizational

chauvinism? If it is, the people probably would like to know. They will support such an effort provided they are a part of it so they don't become forgotten again.

The people of our nation are no exception to the rule that has to be pointed out in every revolution: "DO NOT UNDERESTIMATE THE PEOPLE!" They see organizational chauvinism for what it is because they are its victims. A more perfect reflection of the divide and conquer theory cannot be produced.

They are clamoring for unity so that we can deal with this real war being waged against them every day; so that the ability to fight back won't be torn in 10 directions at once...so that we can win.

The struggle is for land! That must always be put forth, but brothers and sisters, our men, women, even little children are being choked to death or shot down in their homes, on the streets, and in the jails/prisons by killer cops who, because there is not ADEQUATE response (armed criticism) to their foul deeds, think they have a license. Who is going to get behind a movement claiming to be about liberating but hasn't the means to avenge wanton murder?

The same thing goes for the people who are afraid to leave their homes for fear of being blown away by our own people. The PCP that is wiping out a whole generation of young Afrikans. And what of the forgotten ones, the



New Afrikans gather at Black Nation Day

prisoners of war? People are being evicted every day from their homes because they can't pay the house notes or rent.

In the face of all these things (which the right kind of movement can deal with and thus earn Afrikan mass support) it is not likely people will rally around what is to them at best a dream. But to build national consciousness in the process of helping them to effectively deal with their legitimate needs, the movement gains credibility, and with it, support for the people.

The organization that realizes and begins to take up the cause of the Afrikan people is the one they will support because Afrikans are waiting for their banner to be raised on the FOR REAL side.

ARM THE SPIRIT naturally wishes this conference and participants great success in forging our movement into the powerful force capable of destroying the ugly head of colonialism/imperialism for all time.

"JUST A THOUGHT"

"Like one thing I feel must be stressed more than any other is the need for a return to the sense of community that we once had among Blacks, so that the pride in ourselves as a people can be restored. And the respect of one another be a way of life, especially with regards to our women, children and our old people. Because as long as we ourselves do not respect each other, just how in the hell can we expect others to?"

Letter from a young New Afrikan

Native Americans Call for Alliance with the Republic of New Afrika

We extend our hand and embrace you in solidarity. Over the last two decades we have seen and taken part in the development of movements of RED, BLACK, AND BROWN comrades to organize and defend our people against the terrorism of United States Government and State Governments. These organizations all developed similar programs of struggle and resistance within their respective communities.

We continue to be the most oppressed people in the Western Hemisphere. We have all felt the brunt of police brutality. We all continue to experience racist attacks, poor housing, education and unemployment—all of these conditions were born almost 500 years ago when the first European set foot upon this sacred land we call Mother Earth. It was at that point our sacred lands began to fall into the hands of a rapist whom used and abused her for rapid accumulation of material power that in turn is the source of our oppression and the motivation of their continued oppression of us.

We respect and fully support the historical right of the Republic of New Afrika, and the absolute right of Black People to self-determination.

Historically, Indian and Black people have taken up the struggle and fought side by side as allies—we seek to renew this alliance for the same reasons they were made in the past.

The time has come for all national liberation struggles to create a solid platform of unity. We must identify ourselves with freedom fighters here and Central America, and support armed struggle in solidarity with the wars of national liberation which are raging here and in Central America.

Many of us have already committed our lives and freedom to the goal of total liberation for our people as well as all oppressed people. We



Bro. Leonard is a Native Amerikan prisoner of War incarcerated for the 1975 shoot-out in Oglala, S.D. in which 2 FBI agents were killed after opening fire.

cannot be victorious, unless we unite together with all oppressed people. We ask our comrades, the RNA TO CLASP HANDS WITH US SO THAT WE MAY ALL RAISE OUR CLINCHED FISTS IN SALUTE TO THE DEFEAT OF OUR COMMON ENEMY.

Out of this continued resistance, many of our comrades and friends have been murdered by the State, others have been captured and still others are struggling in the judicial system of our enemy to free themselves from trumped-up charges that could keep them locked down well into the next century!

We, along with many thousands of our Black sisters and brothers here have felt the grinding impact of the oppressive machinery of the so-called system of "JUSTICE". We know that our enemies violence knows no bounds and will spare no efforts when it comes to crushing National Liberation movements in the Western Hemisphere. Just

terrorist activities will increase as our strength grows. Just recently the United States Government legalized FBI COINTELPRO tactics. These tactics our enemy uses to legitimize the murders they will continue to commit and also to legitimize the courtroom as the arena where political activists will be eliminated. Judicial persecution has become an accepted tactic in neutralizing the effectiveness of freedom fighters.

The enemy almost always wins a political trial, even when the verdict of the jury goes in favor of the "defendant" or victim. Trying freedom fighters on "criminal" charges for political reasons offers the forces of injustice an opportunity to drain the movements of valuable energy and financial resources. The enemy knows that the hours and dollars devoted to legal defense cannot be invested in educating and organizing the people and moving them to action.

The continued resistance of RED, BLACK AND BROWN people in the Western Hemisphere to the United States governments' war programs of oppression and genocide has taken its toll. Thousands of our people have died in struggle within the last 10 years and thousands more have become prisoners of this war.

It is clear that given the increasing oppression in the Western Hemisphere of RED, BLACK AND BROWN people that there will be increased resistance which means more of us will face death, capture and imprisonment, whether they be freeing the land, expropriations from our enemy or as in some cases non-violent protest. Because of this reality we have to understand the need for movements to develop a shared understanding and responsibility to actively support each other in struggle. We must support our brothers and sisters in the cages of the enemy!

Many names of political prisoners and prisoners of war can be recited, but it is not about naming our comrades in chains, it is about the promotion of ALL struggling people to unity. We honor their unselfish sacrifice and share in their strength to grow stronger through a united struggle.

Our comrades are strong enough to challenge the enemy all the way to the steel cages. In the spirit of such sacrifice it is essential that we build solidarity amongst our movements to support our combatants. Those of us on the outside MUST organize an on going base for unity that will give material support to those locked down. We must also open up channels of communication between our organizations and develop a shared unity in a principle way to move the struggle forward!

Although the concern for unity has been an avowed moving force with movements engaged in struggle against a common enemy, movements have not overcome their individual interest. This reality has served to effectively keep our respective organizations apart and divided, further it has made us easy prey for the U.S. propaganda machine to wage their war against us through divide and conquer tactics.

There is a way to overcome this vicious cycle, it is up to us to unite as one fist with all the vigor at our command. Let us be a step in furthering a mighty coalition of the people that is undefeatable. I ask my comrades to unite with us, so that we can fight our enemy with one mind, in order to build a better world, a world that will be truly free for our future generations....

In the Spirit of Crazy Horse,
Protect the Earth,

Free the Land!

Bob Robideau

National Chairperson of the
Leonard Peltier Support Group

RNA Blasts US Invasion of Grenada as an International Outrage!

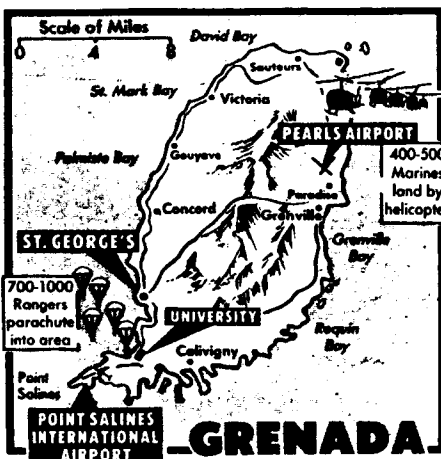
In a morbid display of power the United States of America invaded the sovereign New Afrikan island nation of Grenada. Approximately 2,000 Marines and Army Ranger paratroopers attacked the island in pre-dawn airborne and amphibious strikes. It has been reported that on the day of the invasion, Tuesday, October 25, 1983, that two Grenadian soldiers and 13 Cubans were killed and 23 U.S. troops were wounded. The fighting still continues with over 3,000 U.S. troops present in Grenada. The casualties are rising also.

The pretext used for U.S. imperialist strategic aggression in the Caribbean was the invitation of six puppet Caribbean nations: Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia and St. Vincent. On Sunday, October 23, 1983, the United States received the formal request from the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) to assist in an allegedly joint effort to impose "western democracy" on the island and to depose the Marxist government.

Though Barbados and Jamaica are not members of the OECS, they are products of U.S. imperialism, just as Eugenia Charles, Dominica's prime minister and chairwoman of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States and the OECS member nations. The six Caribbean nations' total contribution to this illegal invasion was 300 troops to assist in the occupation of the 21 mile-long island of Grenada.

The issue is that of self-determination. Whether or not an independent sovereign nation has the right to choose its own form of government. Whether or not that nation's choice of government and its own legitimate means to achieve its form of government is to be free of imperialist intervention of any form.

The United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights articulate international standards of self-determination. The principles and purpose of the United Nations Organization are grounded on human rights and self-determination. The United States' invasion has violated international law (Article 2 Paragraph 4 of the UN Charter) by its use of force against the territorial integrity and political independence of Grenada.



Dark Days in Grenada

Though the five day old Marxist government came to power by toppling the Maurice Bishop Marxist government in a coup, the internal struggles of a nation, internecine as it may become, is not justification to intervene.

The United States claims that there were three reasons for its action. First, to protect the lives of 1,000 Americans (mostly students and CIA agents); two, to forestall what Reagan calls chaos; and third, to restore law and order where what Reagan terms "a brutal group of leftist thugs violently seized power, killing the prime minister, three cabinet members, (and) two labor leaders..."

The truth of the matter is that the U.S. articulated fear of another hostage situation like the one in Iran in 1979 is a bogus claim. The government of General Hudson Austin dispatched an official communication to the U.S., prior to the U.S. invasion, advising them that American lives on Grenada were in no danger from their government. The United States' claim to forestall further chaos and restore law and order has nothing to do with what took place in Grenada several days earlier (i.e. the military coup), but with U.S. imperialism's influence in the Caribbean with the threat of a more leftist form of

government in Grenada and in the region. Reagan's characterization of the new government also is an attempt to cover up U.S. INTENTIONS. In fact, the U.S. had secret plans for an invasion of Grenada as early as 1980; and a bombing did take place in Grenada in 1980 which could have killed the leaders of the Bishop government. Four New Afrikan girls were murdered in that blast.

U.S. military intervention into sovereign nations has taken place more than 250 times within the last 100 years. For example, in 1941 Haiti was invaded by U.S. Marines and they (the Marines) removed all of the New Afrikan island's remaining gold reserves, worth \$500,000.00 and transferred it to National City Bank of New York. Haiti was occupied for 20 years (1915-1934). The Dominican Republic was occupied for eight years (1916-1924). And Nicaragua for nine years was occupied by the U.S. (1912-1913 and 1926-1933).

U.S. military intervention is the main reason the Sandinista government is justifiably unfriendly toward the U.S. Augusto Cesar Sandino, Nicaragua's legendary hero, indeed lead a revolutionary war against the U.S. fighting the marines.

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika condemns the United States' invasion of the New Afrikan nation Grenada as an international outrage. The United States, a nation of 200 million people, has used its military might to topple a nation whose population nears only 110 thousand people. U.S. imperialist interventionism is indeed appalling and bloody.

Actions like the Grenada invasion and U.S. presence in El Salvador and Lebanon (and U.S. imperialist history) suggest two clear identifiable needs: a New Afrikan independent foreign policy which voices the Black Nation's position on international issues which effect her and the world, and intensified revolutionary struggle in the United States by New Afrikans and other international colonies.

U.S. imperialism has more than one-third of its 2.1 million military force stationed outside of so-called U.S. territory. The largest contingents, it is reported by News sources, are in West Germany, Japan and South Korea. 327,440 U.S. troops are stationed in Western Europe, 284,000 are aboard warships around the globe, 115,800 in Asia, the Far East and the Pacific, and 20,710 are in the Western Hemisphere.

When revolutionary New Afrikans, Puerto Ricans, Chicano-Mexicanos and Native American Indians free their nations from U.S. colonial rule, the strength of U.S. imperialism will be sapped just as the stone David threw at Goliath took the giant's lifeblood from him. With the death of fascist imperialism the era of U.S. generated and controlled genocide of New Afrikan's (and other colonized nations) will cease.

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika abhors the blood sucking actions by the U.S. We lend our firm support to the people of Grenada in its crisis and call on all freedom loving people in the world to echo this call. Additionally, we demand of the U.S. government the total withdrawal of New Afrikans serving in the U.S. military machine abroad participating in actions which do not serve the interests of the New Afrikan Nation and the Anti-imperialist movement.

FREE THE LAND!

Statement Condemning Execution of 3 Azanian Freedom Fighters

The following statement was sent to the South African Mission to the United Nations and to the United States government to condemn the reactionary inhuman policies of these racist military-colonial states the day after the brutal execution of three young warriors. These comrades were fighting on a different front the same enemy we face here.

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika condemns the racist government of South Africa and the barbaric execution of three Azanian Freedom Fighters of the Afrikan National Congress on June 9 (1983). This act exposes the illegitimacy of the South African government and its continued commitment to the racist

doctrine of white supremacy. It is no surprise that this government should maintain its endearing relationship with the racist white settler regime called the U.S. government. As Afrikans in Amerika we remain committed to the destruction of the colonial U.S. regime which controls our land and our lives, and we remain in full support of Afrikan Freedom Fighters in Azania and throughout southern Africa struggling for the liberation of their respective nations. Free The Land.

(Signed)
Dara Abubakari
Chairperson
People's Revolutionary Leadership
Council of the Provisional Government
of the Republic of New Afrika.

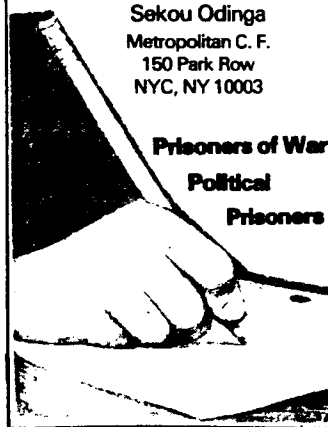
Write to those who fight for us:

Sekou Odinga
Metropolitan C. F.
150 Park Row
NYC, NY 10003

Jamal Joseph
Chui Ferguson
Dr. Richard Delaney
Larry Mack
Metropolitan C. F.
150 Park Row
NYC, NY 10003

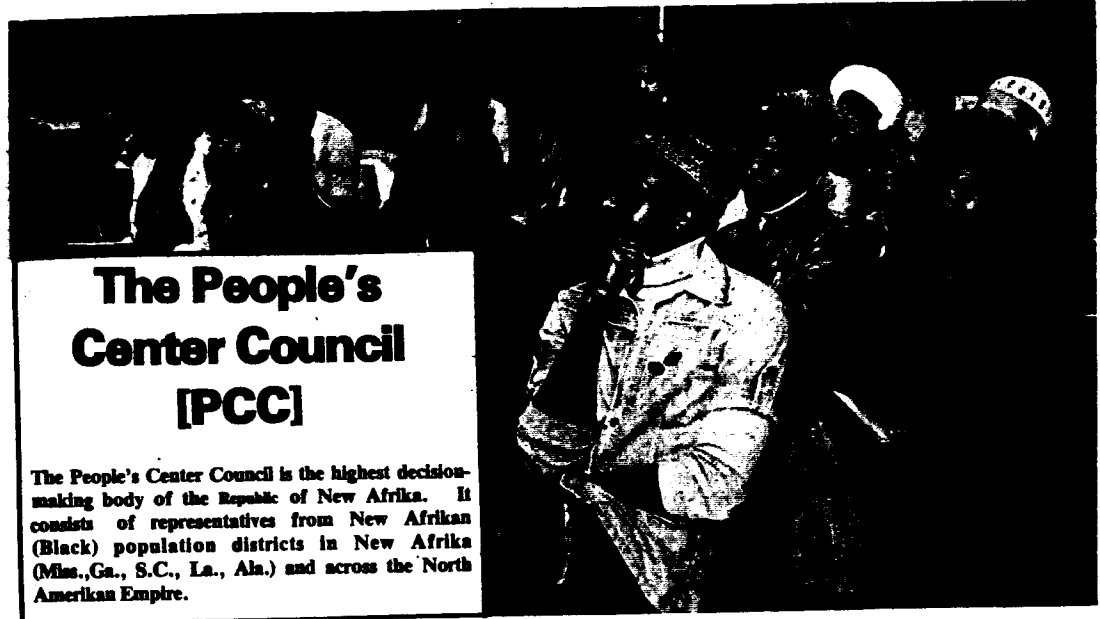
Prisoners of War
Political
Prisoners

Abdul Majid
Basheer Hameed
Box 81 c/o Ideal
1289-A Fulton Street
Brooklyn, NY 11216



The Provisional Government

• The Leadership •



The People's Center Council [PCC]

The People's Center Council is the highest decision-making body of the Republic of New Afrika. It consists of representatives from New Afrikan (Black) population districts in New Afrika (Miss., Ga., S.C., La., Ala.) and across the North American Empire.

The People's Revolutionary Leadership Council [PRLC]

The People's Revolutionary Leadership Council implements the decisions of the PCC. Its members are as follows:



Co-Presidents
Dara Abubakari and Imari Obadele, I.



PCC Chairperson
Nkechi Taifa

The Vice-Presidents



Chokwe Lumumba
Minister of Justice



Ayofemi Babatunde
+++



Alajo Adegbalola
Minister of Defense

for The Republic of New Afrika

The Ministers



Adesimbo Siwatu
Minister of Education



Kojo Owusu
Minister of Information



Kwame-Osagyefo Kalimara
Minister of Foreign Affairs



Kwame Afoh
Minister of Finance

● Not shown are Imannu Kuumba, Treasurer and Onaje Chlonesu, Minister of Youth.

The Best Is Yet to Come!

cont. from p. 2

The trial of Basheer Hameed (James York) and Abdul Majid in Queens, New York, the U.S. and State governments unsuccessful attempts to bar Chokwe Lumumba from representing Fulani Sunni Ali and others in New York, and the courtroom attack on Ahmed Obafemi and other supporters of the freedom fighters are all moves of desperation by the state and the U.S. Federal Governments.

The United States in its prosecution of Odinga and New Afrikan citizens Bilal Sunni Ali, Chri Ferguson, as well as former Panther Jamal Joseph, Illiana Robinson and Sylvia Baraldini, and anti-imperialists white woman, in the Brinks rico conspiracy trial, has provided a forum not only for Odinga's prisoner of war declaration, but a forum for Minister of Justice, Chokwe Lumumba and the other lawyers to put the U.S. Government on trial. The trial has not only exposed the United States Government lawlessness against New Afrikans, but has outlined the objectives and history of the New Afrikan movement. The recent victory in this trial has dealt the United States a heavy blow.

Likewise, the Rockland County prosecution of Kuwasi Balagoon and white anti-imperialists David Gilbert and Judith Clark, have provided a forum for their challenges to U.S. jurisdiction of their cases.

These moves have boomeranged on the American Governments. Far from being crushed, the New Afrikan Independence Movement has expanded

4,000 New Afrikans and international supporters at the March 25-27, 1983 15 year anniversary celebration of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika is evidence of this growth.

Moreover, the reunification of the Provisional Government which was announced at the Black Nations Day Conference and officially enacted at the July 2, 3, 4, 1983 Peoples Center Council session of the RNA is further evidence of growth. The work of the New Afrikans daily with the New Afrikan scouts in Los Angeles and the New Afrikan Omowale Schule in Pasadena shows that this growth is being implanted in the youth. The growth is not only internal to the New Afrikan Independence Movement but extends to other forces in the black liberation struggle which New Afrikan revolutionary nationalism touches. Thus at the most recent Black Nation Day Conference the New Afrikans Independence Movement enjoyed the support of the Nation of Islam, the All Afrikan Peoples Revolutionary Party, various other Muslims, Christians, workers, students, elders and others from the New Afrikan Population Districts, throughout the American empire, and from the National Liberation struggles across the empire and around the world.

The come back of the movement over the last five years - after the U.S. program designed to kill the movement - has been impressive. But the rise of this struggle of Black women and Black men for their land and independence is not yet complete. Stay tuned! In fact get involved!

THE BEST IS YET TO COME!

RNA Officers Are Available for Speaking Engagements Contact:

Kojo Owusu
9130 Fig Street
New Orleans, LA 70118

(304) 482-2217



A Revolutionary Spirit For A Revolutionary Period



August 18, 1971
Addis Ababa (far left)
and the other RNA-11
Prisoners of War are
shown captured and
led through the streets
in chains after
successfully defending
their lives from FBI-
led pre-dawn attack.



Addis Ababa (pictured above
right) receives award at Black
Nation Day Founder's Dinner.

"WE ARE SERIOUS"

North Philly Primary Adds Momentum to New City Drive

PHILADELPHIA - Five hundred people cast paper ballots here last weekend (July 16-17), in the New City primary election held on the streets of west-central North Philadelphia.

Sister Daima Abdur-Rasheed Omowale, secretary of the New City Charter Commission, announced that 492 ballots had been cast, with voters giving 264 of their votes to State Representative Dave Richardson for Mayor and 179 votes to community activist Ralph Wynder; 38 wrote-in the name of Wilson Goode.

Welfare Rights worker Vicki Freeman Roberts, with 189 votes, and Gerald Sultan Ashley, of the North Penn Civic Association, with 170 votes were nominees for District Four's New City Council seat. Commissioner Omowale pointed out that ballots from the North Philly primary, like those from the first primary held in Germantown last October, will be preserved and added to votes from all the primaries, once the series is completed.

New City Campaign leaders - Republic of New Afrika (RNA) President Imari Obadele, Judge Gardea Togar (aka John Brickhouse), and Amacedo Dumake - will meet to decide the date for the next primary. "We are unhappy," President Imari Obadele said, "only because of the small vote count, which results from the very slow process involved in using paper ballots and the consequent inability to give everyone who wants to vote the opportunity to do so. We are overjoyed at the public response: people seem to realize very clearly that even though We must bring out a vote to elect Wilson Goode mayor in November, We still need to look past November to the creation of a system, under international law, which will bring power and full employment, an end to crime and the birth of a spirit of community, to Black people.

"Therefore, We are very seriously considering the use of voting machines - supplied thru the City of Philadelphia or thru the United Nations - for the next primary, so that Black people can demonstrate the strength of their support for New City."

The series of New City primaries - the first was held in Germantown in October - is

building up toward a General Election, possibly to be held as early as October 1984. Then Black people, and Puerto Rican people also, will be asked whether or not We wish to unite our neighborhoods into a powerful New City, with a population of 550,000, and with its own mayor, city council, and school board, and with a program for progress rooted in people-owned industry and full employment and a community spirit of brotherhood and self-help. The campaign and elections are based upon United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 1514, 1541, and 2625.

The movement is supported by the Provisional Government, Republic of New Afrika, which since 1968 has conducted a persistent campaign to force the United States Government to recognize the international law rights of Black people - New Afrikans - in the United States. The struggle for recognition of international law rights is designed to make the United States pay reparations (dollars for the 40-acres and mule We never got), release Black Liberation Army prisoners from jail, and recognize New Afrika as an independent nation wherever, in the five states of the Deep South, Black people vote to be independent.

The New City, once it is created, would be a federal city, a part of the United States, but with ties to the Republic of New Afrika "now and when said Republic is independent." Washington, D.C. is a federal city, but the New City made by uniting the Black neighborhoods of Philadelphia, would not be subject to the over riding supervision of the U.S. Congress, like D.C.

Brother Macedo Dumake, film-maker and historian (also known as Leon Brown), drew 207 votes for District Four's school board representative, and Ali Abu Lumumba, community activist, drew 123 votes. For University Trustee in the New City, Dr. Ayofemi Babatunde, a Temple University professor and an RNA Vice President (aka Dr. Rita Smith), drew 244 votes; Judge Gardea Togar drew 210 votes, and President Obadele drew 208 votes.

Form more information on the New City campaign write: Box 3841, Phila., Pa. 19146, or call 765-2644 or 225-0522.



Akoben brings Freedom Sounds to
Black Nation Day Concert.



Sundiata Kelta plays the Drums.

PROFILES OF OUR FOUNDERS

Justice Anwar Pasha (s/n: Popa Wells)

March 13, 1905 - September 5, 1983

"I Don't Have Much Life In Me, But Every Little Bit I Have I'm Gonna Give To The Liberation Of My People."

Anwar Pasha was born seventy-eight (78) years ago in Holley Springs, Mississippi (occupied territory of the Republic of New Afrika). At birth Pasha was named Henry Wells. His exact birth date is uncertain. It was either March 6, or March 13, 1905. Like many New Afrikans born in our National Territory, Pasha was a victim of shady birth record practices by the illegal white state government. Pasha was one of the sons of Joe and Amelia Wells.

Pasha worked in the fields as a farm hand until he reached his mid-teens. He then left home and roamed the south and midwest as a hobo for several years.

After residing in St. Louis and Chicago, Pasha settled on the east side of Detroit in the area known as the Black Bottom.

In Detroit, Pasha became affectionately known as Papa Wells and later Baba Pasha. He was known for his longevity of service in the struggle for Black freedom, for his relentless work to build love and unity among all Black people, and for his uncompromising opposition to individualism.

On March 28-31, 1968, Pasha was one of the founders of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika. As a Provisional Government worker, Pasha challenged the United States Government on the issues of reparations, land and independence of the New Afrikan Nation.

Pasha was the second signer of the RNA Declaration of Independence, he served as Vice Consul of RNA's Detroit Consulate for two years, 1968-1970. He traveled nationally as an organizer for the Provisional Government of the RNA. As a stimulating orator Pasha impressed thousands, young and old, with his wisdom, energy and commitment. Pasha would often speak, and inspire the entire audience to pledge allegiance to the Republic of New Afrika when he finished.

Pasha served as a representative of the Republic of New Afrika's Center Council for many years during the 70's and 80's. In March of 1977, Pasha became a justice on the New Afrikan People's Court of the Republic of New Afrika, and held this position until his death.

Anwar Pasha was also one of the first members of the "Nation of Islam," and one of the first 100 taught by Fard Muhammad. The Honorable Elijah Muhammad was also a member of this group. Pasha was one of the first members of the "Fruit of Islam." Under the teaching of the Nation, Pasha began to analyse the position of Black people in the United States. He came to the conclusion that religion was one of the barricades of Black Freedom.

"We have been enslaved through religion," Pasha said. "We have been taught to pray and wait, instead of praying and working for what we need."



Anwar Pasha addressing the Founder's Dinner, Black Nation Day Conference, March 27, 1983.

Pasha was most recently the inspiration for Ron Milner's "Crack Steppin'," a musical about an elderly gentleman called Papa Wells, who organized a group of high school students to set up their own business.

The story was not of Papa's life, but was inspired by his love for and dedication to the betterment of Afrikan people worldwide and particularly for Afrikan's in America.

Pasha also was a member of the following organizations at one time or another. Group on Advanced Leadership (GOAL brought Malcolm X to speak in Detroit on a couple of occasions.), Freedom Now Party (first all Black political party to get on the ballot in any American election), Shrine of the Black Madonna, Pan Afrikan Congress (USA), Detroit Black Human Rights Coalition, and the National Conference of Black Lawyers, Michigan Chapter.

Justice Pasha was the recipient of many awards. In the 70's he received the Pan Afrikan Congress Community Service Award. In 1983 he received the RNA Elder's Award which was named after Pasha and Queen Mother Moore. He has on several occasions been recognized as a distinguished elder or senior "Citizen". On September 2, 1983 after a prolonged illness Anwar Pasha died in Harper Hospital in Detroit.

Students, teachers, lawyers, judges, medical experts, family, political activists, cultural artists of all sorts, socialists, nationalists, Pan Afrikanists, soldiers, elders, youth, ministry and Blacks from every segment of the Black Nation attended Pasha's memorial and funeral services held on September 10, and September 13, respectively. Person after person arose to acknowledge Anwar's contributions.

The New Afrikan Freedom struggle now grows, and certainly its growth is an acknowledgement of the life and work of Anwar Pasha.

The Legacy of Queen Mother Moore



First Signer of the RNA Declaration of Independence

Queen Mother (Audley) Moore was born on July 27, 1889 in New Iberia, Louisiana; the grand-daughter of Nora Henry, who was born into slavery. Nora Henry was the daughter of an Afrikan woman who was raped by her white slave master. Queen Mother Moore's grandfather was lynched before the eyes of her grandmother, leaving her with five children. The youngest of these five was Ella Johnson, who became Queen Mother's mother. She died in 1904 leaving Queen Mother who was five at the time and the eldest, the responsibility for the care and upbringing of her younger sisters.

While Queen Mother's formal education consisted of only three years of schooling, her human rights struggle for survival as a captive Afrikan in America began at the tender age of twelve fighting off the advances of her white captors in the South. She has been struggling ever since for the human rights of all Afrikan people throughout the world. Consequently, she has become a living legend in her own time.

Her efforts in the human rights struggle for self-determination and freedom have always been both national and international in scope. She has dedicated her life to the philosophical

principles of self-determination for all Afrikan people. Her incessant demands for reparations for those Americans of Afrikan descent, whose ancestors were the victims of the holocaust of the American Slave Trade and the Middle Passage have widened the dimensions of Black Liberation struggles throughout BLACK DIASPORA.

Her efforts on behalf of the SCOTTSBORO NINE marked a new departure for the Black human rights struggle in the United States. As an organizer in the Garvey movement, she enlisted the support of over 3,500 people to defend, with guns, Garvey's right to speak in New Orleans. She was one of the first investors in Garvey's BLACK STAR LINE and was Marcus Garvey's honored guest when the historic launching took place in New York.

Always aware of the international dimensions of the human rights struggles of Afrikans throughout the world, Queen Mother Moore campaigned for aid to Ethiopia after fascist Italy declared war and bombed millions of defenseless Ethiopians in yet another Afrikan holocaust. When the liberation struggle in Kenya was brutally suppressed by the British, Queen Mother organized and led a delegation to the

British Embassy to protest the British ultimatum given to the MAU MAU to surrender unconditionally or be annihilated.

Until its destruction by fire, Queen Mother was president of the Eloise Moore College of Afrikan Studies and Vocational and Industrial School of Mt. Addis Ababa founded to treat oppression psycho-neurosis. She has laid the crucial foundation for the development of a philosophy for Black Liberation (which We must all continue by instituting the Afrikan Historical Monument to memorialize the 100 MILLION Afrikans who perished in the slave trade. Her contributions have been responsible for making the demands for reparations, self-determination and her political definition of Afrikans in America as a "non self-governing nation" have become integral to the Black Liberation struggle.

Whether in her captive country or abroad, Queen Mother was always in the forefront of the struggle for freedom, land and reparations. As a founder of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika, she has institutionalized the struggle and blazed the path for those who follow.

New Afrikan

WHAT IS THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA?

THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA is the Black nation in America.

A nation is a mass of people—living on or having rights to a common land—who share a common history, a common language, a common culture, a common political identity, (i.e. citizens of a republic, slaves or subjects in a kingdom or a colony), and a common economy. Black people in North America constitute a nation because we share all of the things that make-up a nation. We are the descendants of Afrikans who were taken by force from many different tribal nations years ago. Our ancestors from different Afrikan nations completely merged together into one new Afrikan nation by intermarriage and by giving birth to a new people. We are the New Afrikan People. We have the blood of many different Afrikan nations in our veins. We have a similar Pan Afrikan history and the same New Afrikan history. We have a New Afrikan culture. We have a New Afrikan, (Black), language with English vocabulary and Pan Afrikans roots. We also have in common a dual political identity as: 1, slaves, then subjects of America, and 2, as citizens of New Afrika, the Black Nation held captive by America. All of us—from the unemployed to the Black business-person—share an underdeveloped economy. It is an economy tied to that of the United States and one which has served the United States but not us—the New Afrikans.

WHAT IS THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA?

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika is the temporary pre-independence government of the Republic of New Afrika and a pro-independence formation seeking the total liberation of the New Afrikan Nation in America.

The Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika was founded on March 31, 1968 by more than 500 Black delegates and observers from across the country. The 500 included nationalist, socialist, Christians, Muslims, workers, professionals, students, elders, youth, warriors, activists and intellectuals. This broad base group of Black Freedom Fighters put forth a New Afrikan Declaration of Independence and elected the first officers of the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika. The job of those elected, its main job is to continue to spread information on New Afrika and to build the struggle to free our land.

Right now the trouble is that our land is not free, WE are not in charge of it. White people control it, and they control us. Our land and our nation are, therefore, captive.

As New Afrikans we Blacks in America must join the Provisional Government and the struggle for land. Together we will win.

THE NEW AFRIKAN OATH

For the fruition of black power,
For the triumph of black nationhood,
I pledge to the Republic of New Afrika

and to the building of a better people and a better world,
my total devotion, my total resources and
the total power of my mortal life.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

We, the Black People in America, in consequence of arriving at a knowledge of ourselves as a people with dignity, long deprived of that knowledge; as a consequence of revolting with every decimal of our collective and individual beings against the oppression that for three hundred years has destroyed and warped the bodies and minds and spirits of our people in America, in consequence of our raging desire to be free of this oppression, to destroy this oppression wherever it assaults mankind in the world, and in consequence of our inextinguishable determination to go a different way, to build a new and better world, do hereby declare ourselves free and independent of the jurisdiction of the United States of America and the obligations which that country's unilateral decision to make our ancestors and ourselves paper-citizens placed on us.

We claim no rights from the United States of America other than those rights belonging to human beings anywhere in the world, and these include the right to damages, reparations, due us for the grievous injuries sustained by our ancestors and ourselves by reason of United States' lawlessness.

Ours is a revolution against oppression—our own oppression and that of all people in the world. And it is a revolution for a better life, a better station for mankind, a surer harmony with the forces of life in the universe. We therefore see these as the aims of our revolution:

- To free Black people in America from oppression;
- To support and wage the world revolution until all people everywhere are so free;
- To build a New Society that is better than what we now know and as perfect as man can make it;
- To assure all people in the New Society maximum opportunity and equal access to that maximum;
- To promote industriousness, responsibility, scholarship and service;
- To create conditions in which freedom of religion abounds and man's pursuit of God and /or the destiny, place, and purpose of man in the Universe will be without hindrance;
- To build a black independent nation where no sect or religious creed subverts or impedes the building of the New Society, the New State Government, or the achievement of the aims of the Revolution as set forth in this Declaration;
- To end exploitation of man by man or his environment;
- To assure equality of rights for the sexes;
- To end color and class discrimination, while not abolishing salubrious diversity, and to promote self-respect and mutual respect among all people in the Society;
- To protect and promote the personal dignity and integrity of the individual, and his natural rights;
- To assure justice for all;
- To place the major means of production and trade in the trust of the State to assure the benefits of this earth and man's genius and labor to Society and all its members, and
- To encourage and reward the individual for hard work and initiative and insight and devotion to the Revolution.

In mutual trust and great expectation, we the undersigned, for ourselves and for those who look to us but are unable personally to fix their signatures hereto, do join in this solemn Declaration of Independence, and to support this Declaration and to assure the success of our Revolution, we pledge without reservation ourselves, our talents, and all our worldly goods

THE NEW AFRIKAN CREED

1. I believe in the spirituality, humanity and genius of black people, and in our new pursuit of these values.
2. I believe in the family and the community, and in the community as a family, and I will work to make this concept live.
3. I believe in the community as more important than the individual.
4. I believe in constant struggle for freedom, to end oppression and build a better world. I believe in collective struggle: in fashioning a victory in concert with my brothers and sisters.
5. I believe that the fundamental reason our oppression continues is that we, as a people, lack the power to control our lives.
6. I believe that the fundamental way to gain that power, and end oppression, is to build a sovereign black nation.
7. I believe that all the land in America, upon which we have lived for a long time, which we have worked and built upon, and which we have fought to stay on, is land that belongs to us as a people.
8. I believe in the Malcolm X Doctrine: that we must organize upon this land, and hold a plebiscite to tell the world by a vote that we are free and our land independent, and that, after the vote, we must stand ready to defend ourselves, establishing the nation beyond contradiction.
9. Therefore, I pledge to struggle without cease, until we have won sovereignty. I pledge to struggle without fail until we have built a better condition than man has yet known.
10. I will give my life, if that is necessary. I will give my time, my mind, my strength and my wealth because this IS necessary.
11. I will follow my chosen leaders and help them.
12. I will love my brothers and sisters as myself.
13. I will steal nothing from a brother or sister, cheat no brother or sister, misuse no brother or sister, inform on no brother or sister, and spread no gossip.
14. I will keep myself clean in body, dress and speech, knowing that I am a light set on a hill, a true representative of what we are building.
15. I will be patient and uplifting with the deaf, dumb and blind, and I will seek by word and deed to heal the black family, to bring into the Movement and into the Community mothers and fathers, brothers and sisters left by the wayside.

Now, freely and of my own will, I pledge this creed, for the sake of freedom for my people and a better world, on pain of disgrace and banishment if I prove false. For, I am no longer deaf, dumb or blind. I am—by grace of Makolm—a New Afrikan.

Political Science

The Black Nation in North America may be said to have begun sometime around 1660. Forty-one years before this, it is believed, the first African slaves arrived in what was to become the United States. They landed in Virginia. Then, for 40 years, even larger numbers of our people were brought as kidnapped, captured slaves into the British colonies of Virginia and Maryland—and into the Spanish territory of Florida.

In the British colonies during these first 40 years our African ancestors sometimes bought or won their freedom; sometimes they also acquired land and voted in colonial elections. Sometimes these Africans married whites. But around 1660 racial prejudice hardened in the minds of whites who ran the colonies; they decided that the wealth which Europeans (including white Americans) got from raiding Africa for slaves and using the African slave to work plantations was too great to allow a free group of Africans, who had all the rights of free men, to grow up in North America. For, certainly, such a group would use its power to interfere with and, in the end, destroy slavery.

The whites, therefore, passed laws to stop black people from holding property and voting and marrying whites; they made it more difficult for us to earn our freedom or escape. The whites passed laws, in other words, to make it impossible for Africans to join the new European nation, the new WHITE nation, that was growing up on these shores.

For these reasons We say that the New African nation in North America was born around 1660. The oppressive laws of the white nation forced us together. We had come from many different tribes and nations in Africa. We had white blood injected into us because when the white slavers raped our women, they always left the children of these unions with us. And We had Indian blood because We often dealt with the Indians as friends and gave to some of their tribes and nations new black blood. But, above all, We were a nation—EVEN THOUGH WE CONTROLLED NO LAND—because We LIVED and THOUGHT alike: We were an AFRIKAN people, with a basically African culture—despite the many evil things the white oppressor did to us to make us lose our African culture and unity.

For instance, the whites took from us our beautiful African languages, often cutting out our tongues if We cared to speak these languages. This was to make us lose our poetry and life-history of great Africans of the world who had built monuments and empires and given the world much in science and had not been slaves. In North America they stopped us from using the talking drums. They took from us our names and gave us white names to show that they owned us. They forced on us white heroes to make us honor and imitate the white race. They forbade African philosophy and religion and even lied to us that Christ was white, to assure that We would always bow down to whites. They often separated children from parents, so that mothers could not secretly teach the truth. They promoted fawning black traitors who accepted slavery, and they tried to kill all the Black men and women who stood up and fought for their dignity and to destroy slavery. Despite all this, SOME of our African culture survived, made into a NEW African culture by our experiences in America, and this New African culture bound us strongly together as a NEW AFRIKAN NATION as long ago as 1660.

In 1862 through 1865, toward the end of the Civil War, the New African Nation in North America came into control of our NATIONAL Land. This occurred because whenever the Union armies came anywhere near the plantations, our people left the plantations in

The Republic of New Afrika



great numbers, sometimes burning the plantations behind them, always suffering much in these escapes to freedom, and attached themselves to the Union Army. Many men became soldiers; many men and women served as scouts, spies, stevedores, cooks, para-medics. And thousands established Black Communities, especially in the Mississippi Valley and the South Carolina-Georgia Sea Islands, under BLACK GOVERNMENT. These were the first New African governments. These communities of the nation were technically subject to the Union Army, but no whites were permitted to live in them.

After the death of Lincoln, the new U.S. President Andrew Johnson ordered the land given to ex-confederates. The New Africans in many of these communities took up arms and fought against the authority of the United States, thus writing in blood the first DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE for the New African nation in North America.

We lost the war, but the BLACK NATION could no more be destroyed because these first governments were put down than the white nation could be destroyed when King George III put down their governments by refusing to reconvene the colonial legislatures. (The white Declaration of Independence says "whereby the legislative powers, INCAPABLE OF ANNIHILATION,

have returned to the people at large..."). For over 100 years after 1865 the New African nation was kept alive by nationalists led by Henry Adams whose movement wanted separate land ANYWHERE, by Benjamin "Pap" Singleton whose movement went into Kansas, by Edward P. McCabe whose movement went into Oklahoma Territory, by Marcus Garvey and Drew Ali and Eliza Muhammad, by Baba Oserjeman Adefunmi, Queen Mother Audley Moore, and Malcolm X (EL Hajj Malik Shabazz), and others.

In 1968 Nationalists throughout America were summoned to Detroit by the Malcolm X Society, and on Sunday, March 31st, they ended a two-day convention by (1) formally proclaiming the existence of the Black Nation in North America and NAMING it "THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA," by (2) identifying the National Territory of the nation as the five states then known as Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, and by (3) creating basic law and a PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT (that is, a PRE-INDEPENDENCE or TEMPORARY government), whose job would be to FREE THE LAND and the people from alien white rulers.

History and International Law make clear that all Blacks born in America are citizens of our own nation, THE REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA.

WHERE IS OUR LAND?

The land of our nation is all the land in America where Black people have lived for a long time and that We have built on or farmed or improved in any way and that We have fought to stay on. This is international law. It means that most of the Southeast and parts of many cities really belong to us.

But this land is all under a government that is run by white people, for white people, the United States government. As a priority the Provisional Government of the Republic of New Afrika now seeks total New Afrikan control over and independence in five states.

WHAT IS REPARATIONS?

Reparations is the payment by one nation to another for damages. A nation is required by international law to pay for any damages or harm that it has unjustifiably caused to the people of another nation. The United States owes New Afrikans and the New Afrikan Nation for damage done to New Afrikans through the murder of over fifty million Afrikans during the slave trade during slavery and after slavery and for other social, psychological and economic damages inflicted on New Afrikans throughout the past three hundred and fifty years.

These states are now called Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. This land is New Afrikan National territory. It is in the Black Belt that New Afrikans have for hundreds of years inhabited, developed and fought for.

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WHAT IS A PLEBISCITE?

A plebiscite is a vote by a people to determine or clarify their national status. A plebiscite is generally held to settle a dispute as to which nation a particular people and/or a particular territory belong. We the New Afrikan population in North Amerika have never been afforded the opportunity to determine our national destiny. We are entitled to decide with all the relevant information at our disposal, whether We and our land should be an independent New Afrikan nation or a part of the United States of North Amerika.



**Self-Government
Self-Reliance
Self-Defense**

REPUBLIC OF NEW AFRIKA

● *The Struggle Is For Land* ●